ESTABLISHED 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,181—New Series.   BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1897.

INSIST UPON HAVING
MILKMAID
BRAND
CONDENSED MILK
Largest Sale in the World.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels,	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1897.
† SHANNON	4189	F. Cole	18th Dec.
B.M.CALEDONIA	7558	W.B.Andrews	25th ,,
			1898.
† CARTHAGE	5287	J. R. Lendon	1st Jan.
B.L. ORIENTAL	5284	W. H. Moule	8th ,,
† BALLAARAT	4890	W. J. Nantes	15th ,,
B.M. EGYPT	8000	R. F. Briscoe	22nd ,,
† SHANNON	4189	F. Cole	29th ,,
B.M. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	5th Feb.
† BALLAARAT	4890	W. J. Nantes	12th ,,
* CARTHAGE	5287	J. R. Lendon	19th ,,
B.M. PENINSULAR	5287	W. A. Wheler	26th ,,
* SHANNON	4189	F. Cole	5th Mar.
B.M. EGYPT	8000	R. F. Briscoe	12th ,,
* CARTHAGE	5287	J. R. Lendon	19th ,,
B.M. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews.	26th ,,
* SHANNON	4189	F. Cole	2nd April.
B.M.L. ORIENTAL	5284	W. H. Moule	9th ,,
* CARTHAGE	5287	J. R. Lendon	16th ,,
B.M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. A. Wheler	23rd ,,
* SHANNON	4189	F. Cole	30th ,,
B.M.L. EGYPT	8000	R. F. Briscoe	7th May.
* CARTHAGE	5287	J. R. Lendon	14th ,,
B.M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews.	21st ,,
* SHANNON	4189	F. Cole	28th ,,

The Steamers marked B. L. proceeds to BRINDISI, PLYMOUTH and LONDON direct.

The Steamers marked B. M. proceed to BRINDISI and MARSEILLES only, Passengers for London proceeding on by rail.

The Steamers marked B. M. L. proceed to BRINDISI, MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON direct. The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Steamers marked * proceed to ADEN only and cannot take Passengers for Europe.

Heavy baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at NOON on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 11th December, 1897.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,140	1st Jan., 1898.
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,213	1st Feb., 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 800	Rs. 525	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI, on the 4th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
VINDOBONA	C. Androvich	4,351	23rd Dec., '97.
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,005	12th Jan., '98.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Norddeutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c. called at by their vessels

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Llyod's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months privilege leave.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
AMPHITRITE	R. Mitis,	3,826	24th Dec., 1897

Connecting at COLOMBO with the S. S. AGLAIA to MADRAS and CALCUTTA on the Outward and Homeward voyage.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage &c., apply to

E. SCARPA,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Dec., 13, 1897.

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

BOMBAY—8, Hornby Road.
CALCUTTA—8-1, Council House Street
KARACHI—Bunder Road.
LONDON—7, Waterloo Place, S.W.
LIVERPOOL—23, Water Street.
PORT SAID—8, Quay Francois Joseph.

PASSAGE SEASON 1897.

PASSAGES secured by P. O., the other LINERS and all NON-LINERS, at lowest rates. No COMMISSION charged.
SELECTED NON-LINERS to Continent and England, from Rs. 300.
REGISTER kept for BOOKINGS in advance.
"SOCIAL GROUPING." Special care exercised in this.
LIST of all SAILINGS, with details, furnished promptly.
REDUCTIONS for FAMILIES and PARTIES.
SPECIAL reductions for MISSIONARIES and RAILWAY EMPLOYEES.
PASSAGES from any PART of the WORLD arranged through our several HOUSES and AGENCIES.
CONTINENTAL RAIL TICKETS arranged.
PASSENGERS met at Railway Stations and conducted on Board or to Hotels.
PARCELS and HEAVY GOODS shipped to any part of the world.
BAGGAGE and CARGO CLEARED, DESPATCHED and INSURED.
DUTY and all CHARGES prepaid, if desired
SMALL PARCELS enclosed in our Regular PARCEL CASES.
SOLDIERS' HEAVY BOXES shipped to any address CHEAPLY.
TROOPSHIP BAGGAGE shipped. Horses and Dogs shut out from same forwarded economically.

SOLE AGENTS AT BOMBAY FOR
MESSRS. CURTISS AND SONS,
TROOPSHIP AGENTS,
PORTSMOUTH AND SOUTHAPMTON.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.
SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.
THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.
CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
REDUCED RATES to Railway employes, Family Parties and Missionaries.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.
REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missonaries to Europe via China and America.
HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.
LIFE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.
CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied. CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000
DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.
Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY : 13, Esplanade Road.

CALCUTTA, Old Court House Street.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows —

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 18th Dec., at 2 p.m., or on arrival of English mail, if later arriving.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 21st Dec., at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on the 16th Dec., at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, Busreh in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 1st Jan., 1898.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, about 23rd Dec.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 2,011 tons, on or about 17th Dec.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "SIRSA," 2,610 tons, on or about 20th Dec., calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira and Delagoa Bay in the foregoing or any order.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all adjacent ports to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 15th December, 1897.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.
FOURWEEKLY DEPARTURE.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Friday.
MELBOURNE	4,080	Duchateau	24th December.
SALAZIE	4,255	Paul	21st Jan., 1898.
LAOS	6,090	Flandin	18th Feb., 1898.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels,	Tons.	Captain	To sail on or about the
YARRA	4,255	LeCoispellier.	16th Dec. 1897

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND PASSENGER AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL and all other Steamers, including Non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the Selection of Berths and Grouping of Passengers.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest *en route*.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S TICKETS met and assisted at Bombay, London, Gravesend, Liverpool, Brindisi, Napels, Genoa, Marseilles, Venice, Paris, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, FAMILY PARTIES, &c., booked at reduced rates.

SAILING LISTS and all information on application.

BOMBAY : 13, Esplanade Road.

CALCUTTA : Old Court House Street.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO., BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS.

TRADE MARK

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,

are making a SPECIAL SHOW of GOODS suitable for

CHRISTMAS & NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS

to which they invite

SELECTED PARCELS SENT ON APPROBATION.

ELECTRO-PLATED GOODS.
SILVER PLATED ON BEST NICKEL SILVER
OF THE FINEST QUALITY.
ELECTRO-PLATED SPOONS AND FORKS.
DESSERT AND FISH KNIVES IN HANDSOME CASES.
ENTREE AND BREAKFAST DISHES.
TRAYS AND SALVERS.
BREAKFAST AND DINNER CRUETS,
In great variety.
AFTERNOON TEA SETS.
TEA AND COFFEE SERVICES.
SALAD BOWLS.
TEA & COFFEE SPOONS & FRUIT & JAM SPOONS IN CASES.
TANTALUS LIQUEUR FRAMES.

BEST ENGLISH LEATHER GOODS.
CABINET PHOTO FRAMES AND SCREENS
IN ENDLESS VARIETY.
PRESENTATION AND PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS.
WRITING DESKS AND CASES.
CIGARETTE & CIGAR BOXES & CASES.
LADIES' WORK BASKETS AND COMPANIONS.
OSTRICH FEATHER FANS.
EBONY, IVORY, AND SILVER TOILET BRUSHES.

ART METAL WORK.
VASES AND CLOCKS AND TRAYS AND WAITERS AND LETTER RACKS.
DRAWING-ROOM FLOOR KETTLES.

LADIES' AND GENTS.' FITTED DRESSING BAGS AND CASES.
BEST LONDON MADE GOLD JEWELLERY.
HALL MARKED SILVER GOODS.
CIGARETTE AND CIGAR CASES.
SCENT AND TOILET BOTTLES.
TEA AND COFFEE SPOONS IN CASES.
SILVER MOUNTED DOVETON WARE.
SILVER PHOTO FRAMES,
ETC., ETC., ETC.

COMPLETE ILLUSTRATED LISTS ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

READING LESSON ON BOOKS.
OVER A MILLION TO CHOOSE FROM.

Books on Art, Education, Language, Composition, Elocution, Shorthand, Drawing, Moral Philosophy, Logic, Artificial, Memory, Mathematics, Book-keeping, Etiquette, Phonography, Physiology, Phrenology, Physiognomy, Photography, Heat, Light, Astronomy, Electricity, Magnetism, Chemistry, Optics, Botany, Geology, Mining, Mineralogy, Metallurgy, Architecture, Carpentry ; Building, Engineering, Steam Engine, Mechaincs, Seamanship, Navigation, Natural History, Birds, Dogs, Sheep, Cattle, Horses, Poultry Farriery.

Agriculture Arboriculture, Horticulture, Gardening, Vine Growing, Food, Cookery, Confectionery, Medicine, Surgery, Midwifery, Infant Treatment, Homœopathy, Hydropathy, Physical Debility, Sanitary Science, House Management, Temperence, Freemasonry, Dress Making, General Science, School Books, University Books, Spelling Books, French Books, German Books, Latin Books, Greek Books, Law Books, Military Books, Account Books, Pocket Books, Note Books, Drawing Books, Exercise Books, Copy Books, Receipt Books, Prayer Books, Hymn Books, Spiritualistic Books, Bibles, Church Services, Concordances, Commentaries, Novels, Readers, Grammars, Catechisms, Atlases, Dictionaries, Cyclopædias, Magazines, Diaries.

PURE AERATED WATERS.

FROM

BEYNON & CO.

OUR FACTORY is under EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT and all Water used is filtered through the PASTEUR MALLIE FILTER, and is rendered perfectly sterilized.

Soda, As. 8. Lemonade, As. 10. Tonic, As. 12 per dozen.
&c., &c.

BEYNON & CO., {ENGLISH CHEMISTS, Opposite Esplanade Hotel,} BOMBAY.

THE INDIAN "PREMIER" BICYCLE

THE CHEAPEST BICYCLE	IN THE WORLD.	PRICE Rs. 250 CASH.	PRICE Rs. 275 CREDIT.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

HAVE the pleasure to announce that they have eventually succeeded in influencing THE PREMIER CYCLE CO., LTD., to Manufacture a PLAIN, SOUND and SERVICEABLE BICYCLE at a price that will bring a Machine within touch of those who either cannot or will not invest in the more costly models. The outcome of their endeavours to place a thoroughly reliable Machine on the market is the

INDIAN "PREMIER"

which is built by THE PREMIER CYCLE CO., LTD., of WELDLESS TUBES and fitted with the WARWICK PNEUMATIC Tyre licensed under the WELCH PATENT.

MARCKS & CO., LTD., are prepared to back these WELDLESS TUBE ROADSTERS for Excellence, Appearance and WEAR against any Machine manufactured of Weldless Tubing as every individual part has been most carefully put together.

Though the CHEAPEST MACHINE in the WORLD, it is destined nevertheless to take a PROMINENT POSITION in the ADVANCE-GUARD OF BICYCLES.

MARCKS AND CO., LIMITED.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

ALL our Various Departments have been most completely replenished with all

NEW STOCK
MOST MODERATELY PRICED

So as to have a speedy sale during this Festive Season.
INSPECTION KINDLY INVITED.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,

DEALERS IN NOVELTIES,
BOMBAY.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

FRIENDS AT HOME
SHOULD NOT BE FORGOTTEN
AT XMAS TIME.

WHAT MORE WELCOME PRESENT COULD BE THOUGHT OF THAN A HAMPER OF REALLY

CHOICE CIGARS
SUCH AS THE FAVOURITE
"BAHADUR."

Orders Booked for Delivery to any part of the United Kingdom FREE of all CHARGES to the RECIPIENT.

SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS,

McDOWELL & CO.,

MADRAS AND LONDON.

BRITISH EMPIRE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE CO.,

To which has been transferred the business of

THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LD.

ASSETS.........£2,470,000   PREMIUM AND INTEREST INCOME.........£370,000

Military and Naval Lives Assured on advantageous Terms.
Temperance Section for Europeans.
Special Bonus in the Temperance Section.
Native and European Lives Assured at uniform Rates.
Volunteers' Risks at ordinary rates without extra charge.
Six per cent. Investment Policies.
Whole Life and Endowment Assurances.

AGENTS for the Bombay Presidency :—

LATHAM & Co., Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

MANSFIELD BROS.,

Encaustic Tiles, Plain Glazed Tiles, Flooring Tiles.

LATHAM & CO., Agents, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY HARBOUR MISSION AND SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE.

A CONCERT

in aid of the above will take place in THE SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE, PRINCE'S DOCK, ON THURSDAY, DECEMBER 16TH, 1897, at 8-45 P.M.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

Piano Duet	"Marche des Troubadour"	Mrs. & Miss Nicholson.
Song	"Give em my kind regards"	Mr. Long.
Song	"Mona"	Malcolm Nicholson.
Piano Solo	"Heather Bell"	Miss Nicholson.
Song	"Who can say"	Mr. Nicholson.
Song	"Ora Pro Nobis"	Mrs. Nicholson.
Quartette	"Moonlight on the lake"	Malcolm N., Miss N., Mr. N. & Mr Davis.
Song		Mr. Peters.

INTERVAL OF 10 MINUTES.

PART II.

Piano Duet	"The Witches' flight"	Mrs. Heath & Miss Nicholson.
Song	"A life on the Ocean wave"	Mr. Skinner.
Song	"Espanita"	Miss Nicholson.
Piano Solo	"La Harpe Kolienne"	Mrs. Nicholson.
Song	"Death of Nelson"	Mr. Colville.
Song	"Laughing"	Thomas Nicholson.
Vocal Duet	"Home dearest home"	Mrs. Heath & Miss Nicholson.
Song	"Dear hearts are waiting"	Mr. Long.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

ADMISSION:—One Rupee and eight annas.

Tickets to be had at the Door.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per AUSTRIAN Lloyd's s. s. "MARQUIS BACQUEHEM," from TRIESTE, and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of her arrival, of the Steamer, and requested to take immediate DELIVERY of their GOODS landed at the VICTORIA DOCK, No. 9.

The Company's Surveyor will attend every morning to survey Damages, and claims in this respect must be adjusted and presented within eight days from the date of arrival, otherwise none will be entertained.

EMIL SCARPA,
Agent.

NOTICE.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN attending the DANCE at GOVERNMENT HOUSE, MALABAR POINT, on the night of the 18th Instant, are requested to direct their coachmen to drive in by the UPPER GATE.

H. G. GELL,
Acting Commissioner of Police.

Police Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 11th December, 1897.

LOST A SHARE CERTIFICATE.

THE CERTIFICATE of SHARE No. 296 of the SINDH PRESS Company, Limited, standing in the name of BAI DHANKORE, wife of GHELLABHAI MANCHARAM, has been LOST. The Undersigned shall feel obliged if any one who has found it will hand it over to him at his Residence, No. 14, Anant Rushi's Oart, Bhuleshwar.

VERJIVANDAS TRIBHOVANDAS.
Sharebroker.

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

THE STEWARDS W. I. Turf Club will CLASS AGE, and MEASURE, HORSES on SUNDAY, the 19th instant, at 3 P.M., at RACE COURSE, MAHALUXHMI, applications for forms accompanied by the amount of fee to be made at the Office, W. I. T. C., Byculla Club.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. Club.

Bombay, 15th December, 1897.

NOTICE.

THE SANITARIUM FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN, AT NASIK ROAD.

THE Undersigned will gratefully acknowledge DONATIONS towards the ERECTION of 4 more COTTAGES (for EUROPEANS) which are greatly needed at the above Institution. A copy of the latest Report will be sent on application.

H. M. PHIPSON, Hon. Sec.,
Nasik Sanitarium.

6, Apollo Street, Bombay.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, up to 2 P.M., on MONDAY, the 10th January, 1898, for the SUPPLY of the following Disinfectants for a period of one year from 1st March, 1898 to 28th February, 1899, or for three years from 1st March 1898 to 28th February, 1901:—

Carbolic Acid Powder to contain not less than 15 per cent. of Carbolic Acid.

Carbolic Acid.
Cresol.
Phenyle.
Sanitas Powder. } of the best quality.

1. Printed forms of Tenders and conditions of contract can be had on payment of one rupee, per each form of Tender at the office of the Health Officer.

2. A deposit of Rs. 1,000 must be paid into the Chief Accountant's Office at the time of lodging tenders which will be forfeited in case of withdrawal or of refusal to sign the contract.

3. The successful Tenderers will have to pay a further deposit as per conditions of Contract.

4. Samples of each disinfectant shall be taken by the Health Officer from the supplies delivered by the Contractor and sent for examination every month or at such time as may be found expedient, to the Chemical Analyser to Government at the expense of the Contractor.

5. The successful Tenderer shall have to pay the full stamp duty on his Contract and the charges for executing it.

6. Tenderers must distinctly understand that the terms as regards deposit, &c., stipulated in the Tender form, will not be allowed to be altered by them either before or after the acceptance of the Tender on the grounds of former precedents or for any other reason.

7. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

P. C. H. SNOW,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Offices, Bombay, 14th December, 1897.

XMAS TREES

Messrs. Taraporevala, Sons and Co. have just received, per S. S. CALEDONIA, A VERY LARGE STOCK of the following GOODS, QUITE SUITABLE for XMAS TREES and equally delightful to Young Children. ALL GOODS SUBJECT TO DISCOUNT ACCORDING TO THE BULK OF ORDER. LARGE ORDERS: SPECIAL LARGE DISCT.

		Rs.	a.
Photo Frames	from 8 annas to	2	8
Toy Books for Children	from 6 annas to	1	8
Mechanical Picture Books	from 12 annas to	3	0
Puzzle Boxes	from 12 annas to	3	8
Scrap Boxes	from 12 annas to	2	0
New Games for Children	from Re. 1 to	2	8
Scrap Albums for Children	from Re. 1 to	3	8
Stamp Albums	from Re. 1 to	5	0
Packets of Scraps for Children	from 4 annas to	0	12
Large Scraps	from 6 annas to	1	0
Children's Picture Books	from 6 annas to	1	8
Dressing Dolls	from 12 annas to	6	0
Photo Albums	from Re. 1-8 to	6	6
Fairy Tales for Children	from 12 annas to	2	10
Arabian Nights	from 12 annas to	2	10
X mas Card Packets for Children	from 2 annas to	1	0
Dictionary in a Locket	from Re. 1 to	3	8
Painting Books for Children	from 6 annas to	1	8
School of Art Painting Boxes	from Re. 1 to	4	8

LEATHER GOODS.

Messrs. Taraporevala, Sons and Co. being appointed Wholesale Agents of a well-known Leather Goods Manufacturer of London, have just received a Consignment per S. S. CALEDONIA to be sold off at the London Wholesale Price.

A SINGLE ARTICLE AT THE WHOLESALE PRICE.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR XMAS TREES.

		Rs.	a.
Purses	from 8 annas to	2	0
Card Cases	from 8 annas to	2	0
Dressing Cases	from Rs. 4 to	6	0
Blotters	from Re. 1 to	3	0
Blotting Pads	from Re. 1 to	3	0
Writing Portfolio	from Rs. 2 to	6	0
Writing Desks	from Rs. 2 to	8	0
Girls' Work Boxes	from Rs. 2 to	6	0
Hand Bags	from Rs. 2 to	6	0
Jewel Cases	from Rs. 4 to	9	0
Ladies' Cutlery Companions	from Rs. 4 to	12	0
Scissor Cases	from Rs. 3 to	5	0

N.B.—In ordering Goods please state the approximate value.

D. B. TARAPOREVALA, SONS & Co.,
MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

One new English built C under-spring CANOE LANDAU, with patent self-acting hood, by Lucas, of London.

One set of best English silver-mounted four-in-hand HARNESS, suitable for Arab and Waler horses.

One set of best English silver-mounted pair-horse harness, suitable for Arab and Waler horses.

Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS, by other well-known makers.

HOUSES furnished with latest style neat furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest designs FOR SALE or HIRE, and also made to order.

Apply to

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY, No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF SHERRY WINE.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 16th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms the following sherry wines made and bottled in Spain by Messrs. Alberte Romero, & Co.

9 boxes Sherry.
9 " Dinner Sherry.
5 " Sherry Gold.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 16th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale, at their Rooms, of a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piecegoods, twists, &c.

1 case Turkey red printed jaconets.

A quantity of grey piece-goods, consisting of grey shirtings, jaconets, dhoties, &c.

On account of the concerned—

1 case Turkey red pink scarfs, 42" by 10 yds.
1 " champagne.
10 bales lasing glass.
6 chests powder tea.
1 brass cash scale.
1 Madras-built push-push.

MENESSE & CO.

Bombay, 16th December, 1897.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

AUCTION SALE of the Printing Press Machinery, Types and other articles of and appertaining to the Subodh Prakash Press.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 16th instant, at 2-30 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co will sell by Public Auction (either in one lot or in separate lots) at the premises where the property is lying near Sir Mungaldass Nuthoobhay house (at Girgaum Back Road) by order of Dr. Sadashiv Waman Kane, the mortgagee, and on account and risk of Venkatesh Moreshwar, the mortgagor, an insolvent all and singular the machinery, moulds, types and plant, effects and things here under more particularly mentioned of and appertaining to the Subodh Prakash Press of the said mortgagor, consisting of printing machine D. cr. size, treadle 1-2, F.C.P. size, galley press, slab imposing frame, copying press, cutting machine, screw press with boards, backing press, lead cutter, number of pairs of English, Gujarati and Marathi type cases, English heading type cases, galleys, sticks, chases of sorts, inkstands, tables, cupboards, chairs, stands, galleys and case ranks, wooden boards, stools, roller frames, blank papers, printed works, &c., &c.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Daphtary and Ferreira, solicitors at their office, No. 109, Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT RIPON ROAD, BYCULLA.

On MONDAY, the 20th December, 1897, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the surviving mortgagees Messrs. Gordhundas Gokuldas Tejpal and Ramchandra Hemraj, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Hajee Isa Hajee Isak, by virtue of a Mortgage Deed, dated the 17th day of February, 1896.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, containing by admeasurement nine hundred and ninety-two square yards or thereabouts, situate, lying and being at Ripon Road, Byculla, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, together with the tenements or buildings standing thereon, and are bounded on or towards the east by the property of the said Hajee Isa Hajee Isak, on or towards the west by the Ripon Road, on or towards the north by the property of Moulvi Hajee Abdul Jitekar, and on or towards the south by the private passage belonging to the said Hajee Isa Hajee Isak, and beyond that the property of the said Hajee Isa Hajee Isak and are now in the occupation of the mortgagor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Mansukhlal, Damoder, and Jamsetjee, Solicitors to the mortgagees, at their Office in Medows Street, or to the undersigned.

SALE OF EMPTY IRON DRUMS OF SIZES.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd December, 1897, at 2 p.m., at the Pultan Road, Health Department Stables (behind the Crawford Markets), a numbers of empty iron C. A., &c., Drums 1 to 10 gallons each, will be sold in small convenient lots to suit buyers.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 523 of 1887.

Vullubdas Damoder .... Plaintiff.
vs.
Goverdhandas Damoder and others .... Defendants.

By order of Charles Agnew Turner, Esq., Receiver in the above suit, and pursuant to the Judge's order made therein on the 29th June, 1891, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the undermentioned property, on FRIDAY, the 7th day of January, 1898, at 4 p.m.

All that piece or parcel of ground, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being in and fronting on the west side of Walkeshwar Road, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No.—, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Assessment under No. 102, containing by admeasurement 407 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east and west by a public passage, on the north by the property of Khatao Natha and the vacant ground of Vydhunbai, widow of Trikumdas Megjee, and on the south by the property of Jaitan Narranjee, and which said premises are at present in the occupation of Vullubhdas Damoder as manager of the said property.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, Solicitors for the Receiver, or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 16th December, 1897.

NOTICES.

I THE Undersigned hereby notify that I have CHANGED the name of the s. s. PEKIN belonging to me to s. s. JUBEDA.

HAJEE CASSUM JOOSUB.

THE HISTORY OF THE MAYO COLLEGE THE ETON OF INDIA.

By HERBERT SHERRING, Headmaster.

	Rs.
In two Editions:—Ordinary Edition in two vols., 600 pages	10
Edition de luxe, 15 by 11, full morocco binding, gilt edged, 300 pages, containing 22 illustrations, 10 by 8, and 150 cartes de visite	100

A few copies still available.

Apply to H. SHERRING, Mayo College, Ajmere.

HEILGERS' COALS.

WE are prepared, as SOLE AGENTS, to quote and-or SELL first class BENGAL COALS now extensively known as:—

HEILGERS ANTHRACITE A SEAM.
HEILGERS BITUMINOUS B SEAM.

For particulars as to Rates and Shipments apply to—

TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
44, Elphinstone Circle, Sole Agents.

THE ASSOCIATED VINEYARD CULTIVATORS CO.'S

BEEHIVE BRANDY.

THIS BRANDY is much approved in Great Britain, America, and Australia, and has been recognized for upwards of a century. It needs only to be tasted to be appreciated. Rs. 2-4 per Bottle.

MENIST'S SPECTACLES.

MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST:—

Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	28	16
With Single temple Sides	50	24	16
Folders	50	28	16

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs. 5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on Steel. The new Gold and Steel "Movillette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

All the newest patterns in Frames always in Stock. REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

SPECIAL.

Our celebrated, VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups, Stirrups with folding sides, folders and Globular Spectacles, from Rs. 5 per pair.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,

GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.

OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage, Horses Selected for local and Up-country constituents. Horses shod on the most approved principles, under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30) and Saddle (Rs 15), Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

	Rs.	a.
At Livery, including Syce per mensem Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17	0
Examination and Certificate	10	0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5	0
Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt.	5	8

Special mixtures Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.

NOTICES.

PUBLIC MEETING.

A PUBLIC MEETING under the Auspices of the BOMBAY PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION will be held on FRIDAY next, the 17 inst., at 5-15 P.M., in the Hall of the FRAMJI COWASJI INSTITUTE, to adopt a MEMORIAL to the HOUSE OF COMMONS, on the question of the expenses of FRONTIER EXPEDITIONS and the FRONTIER POLICY.

DINSHA EDULJI WACHA,
N. G. CHANDAVARKAR,
AMIRUDIN TYEBJI,
Honorary Secretaries, Bombay Presidency Association.

14 December, 1897.

NOTICE.

PASSENGERS DETAINED in Detention Camps in the NIZAM'S DOMINIONS cannot receive BATTA hereafter.

9th Dec., 1897.

TO COTTON MILL OWNERS.

FINISHING PLANT FOR SALE.

THE Cawnpore Cotton Mills Co., Ld., having given up the manufacture of Cloths have their finishing PLANT FOR SALE cheap consisting of:—

1. Starching and Mangling Machine.
1. 11 Cylinder drying Machine with patent cloth expanding roller.
1. Pasting table with steampipe.
1. Damping Machine.
1. Large Calendar.

All the Machinery is by Messrs. Mathew and Platt, Salford, and is in thorough working order. Can be seen at any time by intending purchasers.

Price for the whole plant complete Rs. 8,000.

Apply MANAGING DIRECTOR.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

WITH effect from the 5th instant and until further notice the following TRAINS will be DISCONTINUED in consequence of the decrease in Passenger Traffic from Plague Restrictions:—

19-20 hours Train from Hotgi to Gadug.
9-50 " " " Gadug to Hotgi.

T. J. M'CLOUGHIN,
Acting, Traffic Manager.

Central Offices, Dharwar, December 3rd, 1897.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 25th February, 1897.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S GUARANTEED STATE RAILWAY'S CO., LD.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of the following STORES for twelve months, commencing from the first day of January, One thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight:—

Cocoanut Oil best		About	28 tons.
Castor " "		"	111 "
Kerosine " 125° flash		"	6,200 gallons.
" " 150°		"	2,775 "
Cotton Waste No. 1 best		"	25 tons.
Cylinder Oil		"	2,100 gallons.

To be delivered FREE on Railway Wagons, Waree Bunder, Bombay.

The Contractor to pay all claims for shortages through leakage and other preventible causes in transit.

Cocoanut Oil and Castor Oil Cask to be returned free to Waree Bunder, Bombay.

Each items to be tendered for separately.

Sealed Tenders endorsed as such will be received by the Bombay Agent, at his Office, Treacher's Buildings (Fort), up to 1 P.M. (Gun-fire), on the 20th December, 1897.

Forms of Tender can be had on application at his Office on payment of one Government Rupee.

The successful Tenderer or Tenderers will have to deposit in Government Paper, or in cash, to the extent of five per cent. of the value of the Contract.

The Agent and Manager does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

RICHARD ROBERTS,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Secunderabad, 9th December, 1897.

NOTICE is hereby given that BAI GIRJABAI, wife of MR. PARASHRAM MAHADEO and Messrs. BHAGWANTRAO PARASHRAM and MAKUNDRAO PARASHRAM, have contracted to sell the two undermentioned properties to our client MR. JALBHOY ARDESHIR SETT. Any person having any claim in or to the said properties or any one of them or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our office No. 101, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal rates and taxes within fourteen days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of land together with the messuage standing thereon, situate at Pedder Road without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Subdistrict of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 7522 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 701 New No. 3184 Old Survey No. 81 and New Survey No. 7107, and bounded on the East by the said Pedder Road, on the West by the property of the said Jalbhoy Ardeshir Sett, on the North by the property of Karimbhoy Ebrahim, and on the South partly by the property of Dadoba Juggonath and partly by the property of Valabhdas Valjee.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land together with the messuage standing thereon situate at the said Pedder Road in the Registration Subdistrict of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 660 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 701 New No. 3184, Old Survey No. 81 and New Survey No. 7107, and bounded on the East by the property of Noormahomed Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy, now occupied by the family of Sir M. M. Bhownaggree, on the West by the said Pedder Road, on the North by a passage leading to the Honorable Mr. Dharamsey's bungalow, and on the South by the property of the late Mr. Muncherjee Cama.—Dated this 8th day of December, 1897.

PESTANJEE, RUSTIM AND KOLA,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA.

LOAN NOTIFICATION.

THE Commissioners of Calcutta are prepared, with the sanction of the Governor-General in Council given under Section 101 of Act II (B. C.) of 1888, to open a Debenture Loan for Rs. 10,53,600 (ten lakhs fifty-three thousand six hundred) on the security of the rates, taxes and dues imposed and levied under the Calcutta Municipal Consolidation Act, 1888.

2. The Debentures will have a currency of twenty-one years from the 1st February, 1898, and will bear interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, payable on the 1st February and the 1st August of each year.

3. The form of the Debentures will be that given in the Twelfth Schedule of Act II. (B. C.) of 1888.

4. No Debentures will be issued for any sum less than Rs. 500, and above that amount Debentures will be issued only for complete sums of Rs. 100.

5. Tenders for the whole or any part of the above loan of Rs. 10,53,600 will be received by the Secretary to the Corporation up to 2 o'clock P.M. of THURSDAY, the 16th December, 1897.

6. Each Tender must be made out in the form annexed to this Notification, and enclosed in a sealed cover, addressed to the Secretary to the Corporation, and superscribed "Tender for Municipal Loan of 1897-98."

7. Each Tender must be accompanied by Government Promissory Notes, Calcutta Municipal Debentures, Currency-notes or Cheques for not less than 3 per cent. of the amount tendered.

8. When a Tender is accepted, the deposit, when made in Currency-notes or Cheques, will be held as a payment in part of the amount tendered, and will bear interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum from the date of acceptance of the tender, provided that the whole amount tendered is paid up in the manner hereinafter prescribed; but no debenture will issue for the sum so deposited so long as the entire amount of the tender is not paid.

9. The deposits on tenders, which may not be accepted, will be returned on application, and no interest will be payable on such deposits. If an allotment after being made is not taken up, and the full amount allotted is not paid as hereinafter prescribed, the deposit will be forfeited.

10. The rate at which a tender is made must be specified in rupees, or rupees and annas; a tender in which the rate is not so specified will be rejected as null and void.

11. The rates stated in a tender must not contain any fraction of an anna. If a rate containing a fraction of an anna is inserted in any tender, such fraction will be struck out, and the tender treated as if the rate did not contain such fraction of an anna.

12. The balance of the accepted tenders must be paid into the Bank of Bengal in the following instalments:—

One-third by the 31st December, 1897.
Do. by the 14th January, 1898.
Do. by the 31st January, 1898.

Parties, whose tenders are accepted, will have the option of paying all or any of the instalments before the dates specified above, and will receive interest from the date of such payment.

13. Anticipation interest will be paid on all instalments from the respective dates on which such instalments are paid into the Bank of Bengal to the 31st January, 1898.

14. The Commissioners have fixed the minimum at Rs. 98, are are not prepared to accept any tender at a lower rate. In the case of two or more tenders at the same rate a *pro rata* allotment will be made (if the tenders are accepted), but no allotment will be issued if the amount distributable on any tender is less than Rs. 500.

15. The tenders will be opened by the Loan Committee of the Commissioners, at 2-30 p.m., on Thursday, the 16th December, 1897, at the Municipal Office.

W. R. MACDONALD,
Secretary to the Corporation.

Municipal Office, Calcutta, 1st December, 1897.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR DEBENTURES.

I hereby tender for Rs. of the Municipal four (4) per cent Debenture Loan for 1897-98, and agree to pay for the same subject to the conditions notified at the rate of Rupees annas for every Hundred Rupees allotted to me.

I enclose Government Promissory Notes, Calcutta Municipal Debentures, Currency Notes, or a Cheque for Rs.

(Signed.)

Dated

SPECIALTY IN WHISKY.

"AULD SCOTTIE."

Extract "Lancet" 12th July, 1890.

ANALYTICAL RECORDS.

AULD" SCOTTIE WHISKY.

(JAMES MENZIES, GLASGOW.)

"THIS WHISKY contains 41.75 per cent. of absolute Alcohol equal to 86.28 per cent. of proof Spirit. The Residue, Dried at 100°c amounts to 0.25 per cent. It is a well-matured and excellent Whisky."

"AULD SCOTTIE" GAINED THE HIGHEST AWARD AT THE WORLD'S FAIR, CHICAGO.

Every Bottle enveloped in Wire, and bearing the Firm's Seal in Lead.

This Whisky was the only brand placed on the table at the St. ANDREW'S DINNERS AT CALCUTTA 1890-91-92-93, and the verdict was one of unanimous approval. It has pushed its way on its own merits.

Can be had at Rs. 2-6-0 per bottle in Bombay from all Licensed Wine and Spirit Merchants

---

REMEMBER OUR NATIONAL HAIR DYE!

Acknowledged to be the best Hair Dye for changing Grey Hair to its natural shade. Quick in action, pleasant to apply, and perfect in effect. Re. 1-10.

F. S. MADON & Co.,
Near Zooma Musjid, Bombay.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,

SECOND DELIVERY OF NEW MILLINERY,

TOQUES, BONNETS, HATS.

LATEST PARISIAN

NOVELTIES

AT

POPULAR PRICES.

INSPECTION INVITED.

BOMBAY.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital .... $ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund .... $ 7,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors .... $ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.

EWEN CAMERON, } Managers.
G. E. NOBLE, }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—

LONDON HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.
BANGKOK.
BATAVIA.
BOMBAY.
CALCUTTA.
COLOMBO.
FOOCHOW.
HAMBURG.
HANKOW.
HIOGO.
ILOILO.
LYONS.
MANILA.
NAGASAKI.
NEW YORK.
PEKING.
PENANG.
RANGOON.
SAIGON.
SANFRANCISCO
SINGAPORE.
SOURABAYA.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

Fixed Deposits received at 4 per cent. for 12 months, and for shorter periods, on terms which may be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

W. B. THOMSON,
Acting Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 37 Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

BRANCHES:—London, Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Kurrachee, Rawal Pindi, Murree.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL......Rs. 40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST......Rs. 14,73,230

NOTE.—The RESERVE FUND will be INCREASED to Rs. 16,00,000 on payment of Balance of new Capital.

LOCAL BOARD:—

FAZULBHOY VISRAM Esq., C.I.E.
SASSOON J. DAVID.
NOWROJEE JEHANGIR GAMADIA, Esq.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED AS UNDER.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS, FOR HOME REMITTANCES, 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at 5 per cent. per annum for 12 months.

SPECIAL RATES are given for short periods during the busy season only.

Monies are received into the BANK'S PRUDENTIAL OR PROVIDENT FUND bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIES, AND CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS received 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.

OPEN CREDITS AND LOANS are granted upon any marketable security. BILLS, PROMISSORY NOTES are discounted.

Investment orders executed on the London Stock Exchange under Code with London Bankers.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches.

By Order of the Board,
C. BERESFORD,
Manager.

Bombay 20th July, 1897

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £200,000

HEAD OFFICE:

47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 1 year at 4½ per cent interest, and for shorter periods, at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage. English Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, including Postage.

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .... Yens 12,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL .... " 9,000,000
RESERVE FUND .... " 6,380,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco Hawaii, Shanghai, and Hongkong.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK: The UNION BANK of LONDON: THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Acting Agent.

Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND............ £375,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000

HEAD OFFICE.

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

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25	11 8 0	25	15 7 0	25	13 13 [illegible]
30	12 12 0	30	18 6 0	30	16 [illegible]
35	14 3 0	35	22 13 0	35	19 1 [illegible]
40	16 1 0	40	30 1 0	40	23 10 [illegible]

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 25m. Sun sets, 5h. 25m. High water, 3-14m., 3-44a. Low water, 9-50m., 9-28a.
Municipal Corporation, 2-30 p.m.
Concert, Seamen's Institute, 8-45 p.m.
Chamber of Commerce, ballot for election of Deputy Chairman, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.
Variety Entertainment, Deaf-Mutes Institution, 9 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamers' Rudesheimer and Mozafari entered the dock yesterday, and the steamer Sirsa left it on Tuesday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Ravenna entered the dock yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Aden, per extra s. s. Mayo, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 6 p.m., on Saturday.

CALENDAR.—Mr. Alex. M. Tod, manager of the Bombay Branch of the New Zealand Insurance Co., has sent us their wall calendar, the leaves of which contain the dates for each week in the year.

DANCE AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE.—We are requested to draw the attention of the public to a Police notification published in our advertisement columns in reference to the dance at Government House, this evening.

INSTITUTION FOR DEAF-MUTES.—In aid of the funds of this institution, at Grant Road, a variety entertainment is to be given within its walls, this evening, at 9 o'clock, and will be conducted by various lady and gentleman amateurs.

BHAVNAGAR NEWS.—One Bunia amongst the passengers was found sick with fever at Bhavnagar. He was sent to a hospital as a suspicious case of plague.—Thieves forcibly entered the house of Mr. Dorabjee Bedwar, liquor contractor of the State of Junagadh, by wrenching the lock off his door, and carried away all the valuables they could lay there hands on.

THEFT ON BOARD A VESSEL.—Mr. Charles William Brebner, Commander of the Barque Grosvenor, reported to the police, on Tuesday morning, that some time between the hours of 5-30 a.m. and 8-30 a.m., that day, his cabin was entered and a gold watch and chain, of the value of Rs. 202, were stolen. The doors and windows of the cabin were open, and the property could have been noticed by anyone passing along the deck.

DROWNED IN A WELL.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at Thakordwar, touching the death of Parvati, a Hindu woman, age thirteen years, wife of a tailor, residing at Bhow Rusool Wady, Thakordwar Road. At 6 o'clock yesterday morning, the deceased got on a wooden beam placed across a well in the oart, to remove some flowers from a plant, in a pot, which was placed on the beam, when her foot slipped and she fell into the well. On hearing the splash, a number of people residing in the wady gathered round the well. A policeman jumped in and recovered the body in a quarter of an hour, life being then extinct. The jury brought in a verdict of accidental death, and added a rider that in the opinion of the jury the conduct of the police sepoy, in jumping into the well and recovering the body of the deceased, was worthy of the notice of the Commissioner of Police.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A MILL LABOURER.—A coroner's inquiry was held, yesterday, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, on view of the body of Bhoolia Ramcharan, aged thirty years, a labourer, lately employed in the Bombay Cotton Mill at Chinchpoogly, and residing at Kala Chowkey Road. On the morning of the 19th or 20th ultimo the deceased, while at work in the carding department, was removing some cotton from the rollers of the machine, when two of the fingers of the right hand were caught between the rollers and drawn in and crushed. The hand was extricated after the machine had been stopped, and Bhoolia was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where the injured fingers were dressed and he was asked to remain in the hospital, but he refused to do so, and was taken home by his friends. He never attended the hospital again, although he had been asked to do so to have the dressings removed. As a result of this a few days after fever set in followed by symptoms of tetanus, and while he was lying in that condition, his place was visited by some officers belonging to the Plague Committee, in their rounds, who had him removed to the Arthur Road Hospital. On admission he was examined, and as he was found suffering from simple fever brought on by the injury and not from any contagious disease. The authorities of that hospital removed the man to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, on the 11th instant, where his condition grew worse, and he died early yesterday morning. A verdict of accidental death from tetanus was recorded.

PROSECUTION UNDER THE BOILER INSPECTION ACT.

BOILERS AT TOO HIGH PRESSURE.

AT the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mr. S. A. Nathan, the representative of the firm of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Company, Mr. George Sutherland, the Superintending Engineer and Mr. Jalnoodin Ebrahim, the engineer in charge of the Alexandra Mill, Chinchpoogly, appeared before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, to answer summonses taken out against them by Mr. T. Drewet, Senior Inspector of Steam Boilers and Prime movers, charging them with working their boilers at a higher pressure than allowed by the certificates in contravention of section 6, sub-section (1) clause (c) of the Bombay Boiler Inspection Act II. of 1891. Mr. Gilbert, of Messrs. Payne, Gilbert and Sayani, appeared for the defendant.

Mr. Drewet in his information stated that he was on the 2nd November last informed by Mr. A. Wood, Chief Inspector of Factories, that on the 31st October last he (Mr. Wood) found the boilers of the Alexandra Spinning and Weaving Mills, situated at Chinchpoogly, working at a higher pressure than was allowed by their working certificates, and he gave Mr. Drewet the readings of the steam pressure gauges of the several boilers as he found them. Upon this information, Mr. Drewet proceeded to the mill, which was owned by Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Company, Mr. S. A. Nathan being the representatetive of the owners, Mr. George Sutherland, the Superintending Engineer, and Jalnoodin Ebrahim, the engineer in charge. Mr. Drewet found that the steam pressure gauges were not in accordance with Mr. Wood's notes, but they were as shown by the copy of the notes taken by Mr. Drewet on the occasion of his visit to the mill. This circumstance raised a suspicion in his mind that the pressure gauges had been altered to show less pressure than really existed in the boiler, and to test the truth or falsity of this suspicion Mr. Drewet caused the safety valve weights of a cold boiler to be weighed, and found them to weigh lbs. 125, whereas they ought only to weigh lbs. 100. The five boilers, the information further stated, were all connected; only four were working at a time and by that connection the pressures in all under steam were equal. These weights were weighed in Mr. Sutherland's presence and weighed twice on different scales in the mill. Mr. Drewet visited the mill again the next day, and caused the engineer in charge to remove weights amounting to lbs. 10 from one of the boilers under steam, upon which the steam began to escape, thus showing that there was lbs. 115 pressure in all the boilers under steam at that moment although the steam pressure gauges showed an average of lbs. 100 as the pressure allowed by the working certificates ranged from lbs. 100 to lbs. 110. All these boilers, through being connected, ought to be working at not more than lbs 100 per square inch. Mr. Drewet reported these facts to the Collector of Bombay, and obtained his instructions to prosecute the three defendants.

Mr. Gilbert at the outset informed the magistrate that Mr. Nathan, the first accused, knew nothing about the engines. The second accused, Sutherland pleaded guilty to the charge, while the third accused denied the offence. Mr. Drewet then stepped into the witness-box and gave his evidence which was similar to the statement made by him in his information. After the evidence of one witness was recorded, the magistrate, in disposing of the case, remarked that he found on evidence that the pressure over the boilers was in excess of the certificate. Mr. Nathan, it was stated, had nothing to do with the engines and the court scarcely believed that the law contemplated that a general superintenden, who looked after his master's business should be held criminally liable for the acts of his servants. Mr. Sutherland was superintending engineer and Mr. Jalnoodin the engineer in charge, and it was their fault that the boilers worked at a higher pressure than was allowed by the certificate. The court did not know why the gauges were altered, and that circumstance was suspicious. The magistrate found accused Nos. 2 and 3 guilty of the offence, and sentenced them to pay a fine of Rs. 50 each.

MUNICIPAL CLAIM AGAINST A CIVIL ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

(Before MR. C. W. CHITTY, Chief Judge.)

F. C. H. SNOW VS. RAGHOONATH MAKOOND.

Mr. Crawford, of Messrs. Crawford, Burder, Bayley, and Dunlop, appeared for the plaintiff, there being no appearance for the defendant.

This was a suit brought by the plaintiff, who is the Municipal Commissioner for the city of Bombay, to recover from the defendant, who is a civil engineer and a surveyor, the sum of Rs. 824, being the amount of Municipal taxes due from the defendant up to 30th of September last in respect of certain properties belonging to the defendant and also for taxes on vehicles and animals. After the claim had been proved, the Chief Judge passed an exparte decree for the amount claimed, together with the court costs, Rs. 60-13, and made it payable within a week.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE PARSONS and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE.)

RAISING FUNDS TO GET UP A REBELLION.

IMPERATRIX VS. KRISHNAJEE PANDURANG JOGLEKAR.

THIS was an application for revision of an order passed by Mr. Plunkett, magistrate of Poona, on the 16th September last, which was confirmed by Mr. Lamb, District Magistrate, on the 2nd and 4th October. Mr. M. R. Bodas appeared for the accused.

The accused, a Brahmin, aged 30, inhabitant of Bombay, a schoolmaster with an income of Rs. 80 per month, was proceeded against by the police under chapter 8 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, and called upon to show cause why he should not enter into a bond for Rs. 8,000, with two sureties of Rs. 4,000 each, to keep the peace for one year. On the 30th July last, the accused and another, who had been proceeded against separately, came from Bombay to Poona and called on Mr. Shridhar Vithal Dataye with a view to get help in raising funds to get up a rebellion. Their plans appeared to have been formed consequent on the arrest and prosecution of Bal Gangadhar Tilak and the deportation of the brothers Natu from Poona. Their mission to Mr. Shridhar failed, and information about the matter having leaked out, the accused was traced to Bombay and proceeded against. His companion was a Brahmin mendicant and employed as a muccadum in work under construction in Bombay. On the 14th August last, the accused made a detailed confession before Mr. Plunkett of the circumstances under which he had come to Poona, and the object of it. He afterwards stated that it was untrue, and that he was put up to say so by the police. Mr. Plunkett considered it proved that the object of accused's visit to Poona was in pursuance of a conspiracy to commit a serious breach of the peace; and the magistrate made the order above mentioned. Mr. Lamb, the District Magistrate, confirmed the order, remarking that no appeal lies against an order for giving security for keeping the peace, and that section 406 applies only to orders for giving security for good behaviour. For the accused it was argued that the city magistrate of Poona had no jurisdiction in the matter; that his proceeding was illegal and highly irregular; and that the evidence relied upon by the magistrate was worthless.

Mr. Justice Parsons, in giving judgment, said:—In this case the applicant was called on by the Magistrate to furnish security to keep the peace in his own bond for Rs. 8,000, with two sureties for the sum of Rs. 4,000 each, and in default was committed to prison for a year. Before disposing of the case, we wish to draw the attention of the Magistrate to the illegality he committed in leaving the applicant in the custody of the police for so long a time. He was arrested, it appears, on the 14th August at Bombay on suspicion of having committed murder, and was placed before the Magistrate at Poona on the same day by the police, who asked for leave to detain him in their custody for 14 days. The Magistrate granted the application. Section 167, Criminal Procedure Code, requires him to record his reasons. On the 25th August the police asked that he might be detained by them in their custody for a further term of 14 days counting from the 28th. This the Magistrate allowed, again recording no reasons. It does not appear whether the applicant was on this occasion produced before him; the law requires that he should be. Now the period for which a Magistrate can authorise the detention of the accused in police custody is 15 days in the whole. This is quite clear from the words used in section 167, and has been so ruled in the case of Queen-Empress against Engada (I.L.R., 11 Madras, 98). The Magistrate's order therefore of the 14th August was illegal. The Magistrate in his proceedings in the present case says that "remands were given from time to time to complete police investigation, section 344 Criminal Procedure Code." This section, however, relates to proceedings in inquiries or trials, and has nothing to do with police investigation, and it contemplates a remand to jail and not to police custody. In the present case the reports of the police and the endorsement of the Magistrate show that the detention was asked for and granted under section 167, so that the reference of the Magistrate under section 344 is not quite accurate. The present proceedings were commenced and completed against the applicant while he was in the custody of the police at Poona. It is admitted that he is a resident of Bombay. The information laid against him on the 1st September states this, and it charges him with having gone to Poona on the 30th July, and there done something with a view to commit a breach of the peace. It appears that he was only at Poona this one day and that his mission failed. It has been ruled by both the Calcutta and the Allahabad High Courts that a Magistrate cannot call upon a person residing beyond his local jurisdiction to give security against a breach of the peace within that jurisdiction. In the matter of the petition of Jai Prakashlal (I. L. R., 6 Allahabad, 26); in the matter of the petition of Abdul Aziz (I. L. R., 14 Allahabad, 49); in the matter of the petition of Rajendro Chunder Roy Chowdhry (I. L. R., 11 Calcutta, 737); Dinanath Mullik vs. Girija Prosonno Mookerjee (I. L. R., 12 Calcutta, 133). We must follow these decisions. The case of Shama Charan vs. Katu Mundal (I. L. R., 24 Calcutta, 344) has no application, for there was a residence at the time when the magistrate received information and instituted proceedings. There may in the present case have been such a residence on the 30th July as would have justified proceedings then, but there was none on the 1st September and subsequent days, for we cannot hold that a detention in police custody even if legal would be residence. For this reason we reverse the order of the Magistrate at Poona.

For the reasons stated, their lordships reversed the order of the magistrate, and directed the security bonds to be cancelled.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Strachey presided at a sitting of the court yesterday.

RE ABDUL LUTIFF HAJEE SIDICK.

Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, for the insolvent, applied for a week's adjournment of the hearing on the ground that the insolvent had not been able to serve notices on some of his creditors for the withdrawal of his petition. His Lordship granted the application.

RE PALLONJEE HORMUSJEE KATGARA.

Mr. Manker, on behalf of a creditor, applied for the examination of the insolvent. The application was granted.

RE JOHN FREDERICK ALFRED JONES.

Mr. Ghamat, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for the usual interim order, which was granted.

RE JOHN CHARLES VON GEYER.

Mr. Choonilal H. Setalvad, on behalf of a creditor, moved for leave to oppose the insolvent's discharge. As the time for doing so expired last Saturday, his lordship refused the application; and granted the insolvent his discharge.

RE JOSEPH ANTHONY.

Mr. Kothare, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for leave to serve notices, which was granted.

RE G. C. BORGES AND COWASJEE NOWROJEE.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvents, applied for leave to serve notices, which was granted.

DISCHARGES.

The undermentioned insolvents were granted their discharges:—Waman Sadashiv Vaidya; Temuljee Jamaspjee Dalal; Jeejeebhoy Sorabjee Vesuvalla, and another; Pono Rama and others; Janardhan Wasudeo; and Hasan Hoosein Suratwalla.

HIGH COURT.—DECEMBER 16.

(Before the Hon'ble The CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice TYABJEE.)

Appeal for hearing and final disposal.

953-89-96—Tyabji D and Co—Muncherahaw Bomanji Chothia vs Dwarkanath Sadanand Kale—Mansukhlal D and J. Part heard.

955—Pestonji R and K—Jalbhoy Ardesir Sett vs Haji Adam Seedick—Thakurdas D and C.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STRACHEY.)

Testamentary suits for dismissal.

35-97—Payne G and S—Aga Mohomed Karim bin Hajee Abdool Cassum vs Aga Mohomed Ismail bin Hajee Abdool Cassum Kazadanee—Edgelow and G.

37-97—Edgelow and G—Aga Mohomed Ismail bin Hajee Abdool Cassum Kazadanee vs Aga Mohomed Karim bin Hajee Abdool Cassum—Payne G and S.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

378-94—Crawford B and Co—The Municipal Corporation for the City of Bombay vs The Great Indian Peninsular Railway Company—Little and Co. Part heard.

Testamentary Suits.

23-96—Manshuklal D and J—L W G Carnac Administrator-General vs Lakhmidas Damodher and others—D and Dhanjeesha.

1-97—Dikshit and D—Lukhmidas Damoder vs Dhanvahu widow—Manshuklal D and J.

2-96—Bhaishunker and K—Shivshanker Ramshanker vs Ramshanker Umamram—M M Sicklatwala.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice FULTON.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Postponed Long Cause.

22-95—Pestonji R and K—Hoosein Karim vs Joosub Hoosein and others—Payne G and S. Part heard.

Defended New Long Causes.

326-97—Daphtary and F—Govind Doshrat vs Damodar Jugonnath and another—Muljee and K.

326-97—Jehangir and S—Bai Hallmabai and another vs Ibrahim bin Baloo Miya Panwelkar—Sorabjee and J.

327-97—In person—Veera Dooda vs Sir Edward Ezra Abdoola Sassoon and others—Brown and M.

81-97—Little and Co—Mahomedally Abdool Hoosein vs Gulabchand Munalal and others—Ardeshir H and D.

198-93—Bhaishankar and K—Hajee Abdool Rahman Hajee Mahomed vs Multani Govindram Girdharidas—Ardeshir H and D.

200-97—Edgelow and G—Raghnathjee Tarachand vs Muljee Damodhar—Little and Co.

304-97—Janardhan and A—Ruttonjee Pestonjee Malegamwalla vs Dhunjeebhoy Nanabhoy Mehta and others—P R and Kola and Wadia and G.

THE SIR D. M. PETIT SCHOOL OF INDUSTRIAL ARTS.

CORNER-STONE LAYING AT AHMEDNAGAR.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

THE proceedings at the laying of the foundation-stone of the Sir D. M. Petit School of Industrial Art, Ahmednagar, on Monday, were opened by the Principal's relating the origin and aims of the institution. He said:—

Six years ago there was opened in connection with this High School a Manual Training Department. This was, and is even yet, the only manual training department in connection with a High School in India. Its aim was to train the mind through the hand and eye, to teach boys how to use their hands and eyes accurately, to teach them to see, to observe, and to reproduce what they saw. It was also hoped that some boys would be diverted to mechanical pursuits, who would otherwise aim at mere clerkships. Education aimed at developing existing powers and talents, not at creating what had no existence. It should, therefore, proceed along the lines of nature. We should, as educators, recognize the fact that minds were as different as faces: "what was one man's meat was another man's poison." What was one man's wisdom might be another's folly. If God made a man to be a mechanic, and endowed him with all the necessary gifts, a mechanic he should be. Otherwise, his life would be an utter failure. It was the effort to cram all sorts of talents into the same educational mould that led to such failures in the lives of so-called educated men. Besides, there was nothing inherently dishonourable in manual labour. It is not *what* one does, but *how* one does it. A first-class mechanic ought to be as proud of his work as any man has a right to be. The work of the mechanic requires quite as much intellect as that of teacher and more than that of a clerk. He is also much more highly paid—which is another important consideration.

Three years after the opening of the man-training department, Government and the University recognized the subject for the public service and the U. S. F. examinations. The reports of Dr. A. W. Thomson, the Inspector of Technical Education, were read, in which Dr. Thomson had said that he considered this a model school, and wished that there were many more on the same model. Ten boys had passed the Second Grade Manual Training Examination this year, and seven the first grade. This year also two boys from the Manual Training Department had gone to the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute to learn mechanical engineering, two others were learning cabinet making with Messrs. Alex. Mackenzie, and another, machinist's work under Messrs. C. Jost and Co., and others were eager to follow as soon as suitable arrangements could be made for them. The success of the Manual Training Department had thus led naturally to a fully equipped industrial department where lads who had passed the test in the Manual Training School might acquire a thorough training in an art. The arts which it was intended to teach at present were cabinet-making, wood-carving, rug weaving, and hammered copper work. A beginning had already been made, and some excellent specimens of wood-carving and copper work were exhibited. They illustrated the motto of "Quality not Quantity," as they were perfect in design and execution. There were two names that should be mentioned in connection with this enterprise. First the Rev. Corliss W. Lay, who founded the Manual Training School, and thus planted the seed that had brought forth such abundant fruit and had furnished the impetus which had carried on the work till now. The other was that of the well-known philanthropist, Sir Dinshaw Manockji Petit, Bart., of Bombay, who had contributed Rs. 8,000 of the Rs. 23,000 which it was expected the present buildings and appliances would cost. This was the first donation, and by its largeness had given the confidence that enabled the principal to appeal to the public with such success that the most of what was necessary to complete the buildings was already in hand. He expressed the hope that the Institution which was to bear Sir Dinshaw's name and the pupils who were trained therein might be worthy of their noble-hearted patron, and that he might live long to enjoy the luxury of making others happy and prosperous.

Mr. Jopp, the Sessions Judge, dwelt at length upon the material advantages of technical schools. He pointed out the ever increasing population of India, and the competition of European workmen with her artizans made it absolutely necessary for the Indian people to make themselves more proficient in their industries. It was also necessary that more should look to manufactures for their living instead of, as at present, seeking to live upon the soil. Our ever recurring famines were due largely to the fact that too many people lived on the soil, and when their crops failed they had nothing to fall back upon. Besides, the soil found employment for them for only a part of the year, and the remaining months were spent in enforced idleness. He pointed out that several millions of pounds sterling of the precious metals were imported every year as bullion. This gold and silver never appeared again, but was hoarded in some insecure way. Instead of that, if it were employed in developing the resources of the country or in giving employment to handicraftsman, the country would be greatly benefited. He, therefore, was glad to see what had been done, and was to be done, and congratulated Mr. Smith, the Principal, upon having found such a generous patron as Sir Dinshaw Petit.

After other congratulatory remarks by Mr. Edulji Rustomji, vice-president of the Ahmednagar Municipality, the Rev. Dr. Hume, of the American Mission, offered a prayer, asking God's blessing upon Sir Dinshaw, the Principal, Rev. Mr. Lay, the Instructor, pupils, and all others connected with the scheme, and Mr. Jopp laid the corner-stone with a silver trowel which had been procured for the purpose. After he had pronounced the stone well and truly laid, rousing cheers were given for Mr. Jopp, Sir D. M. Petit, Rev. Mr. Lay, the Principal, and the Queen-Empress.

The proceedings then terminated.

MARRIAGE IN CALCUTTA.

ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL, Calcutta, was again the scene, on Saturday afternoon, of one of those happy events of which its parish records show yearly so cheerful a number. The occasion was the wedding of Miss Grace Duncan, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Duncan, of Brantford, Ontario, Canada, and sister of Mrs. Everard Cotes (Sarah Jeanette Duncan), to Mr. Arthur Casperz, of the Calcutta Bar. The ceremony was performed by the Ven. Archdeacon McCarthy and the service was fully choral. The Cathedral was beautifully decorated with palms, ferns and white roses, an arch formed by very tall palms at the chancel gate being a particularly graceful feature. By half-past three, the hour fixed for the ceremony, a large number of guests had taken their places in the body of the church, and punctually at that time the bride came up the aisle on the arm of her brother-in-law, Mr. Everard Cotes, followed by her bridesmaids, Miss Lewis, Miss Cruickshank, and little Miss Joubert, youngest daughter of Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Joubert, who had the support of Master Charlie Mackenzie. The bride looked very sweet in a dress of ivory duchesse satin, trimmed with silk lisse and orange blossoms, and an exquisite *berthe* of duchesse point lace, the gift of Mr. Jones Quain Pigot, late Mr. Justice Pigot, of the High Court of Calcutta. The veil was caught with a cluster of orange blossoms and fastened with a pearl star, the gift of the bridegroom. She carried a shower bouquet of orchids, stephanotis and eucharist lilies. The bridesmaids were dressed alike in very dainty costumes of tucked white muslin, to which a graceful and novel touch was added by long tulle veils fastened to the hair with pink roses. Pale-green ribbon sashes and bouquets of pink roses completed costume, and the young ladies also wore pearl and sapphire brooches, the gift of the bridegroom. Mrs. Everard Cotes' dress was of flowered muslin over pale yellow satin with hat trimmed with violets and white ostrich tips, and she carried a bouquet of Marie Vanhout roses and purple clematis. Mrs. Charles Caspersz were an exceedingly pretty costume of cream muslin over white silk, with narrow black trimmings relieved with touches of geranium at the waist and neck, and a hat trimmed with the same colour, and carried a bouquet of Jacqueminot roses. Mr. Edward Caspersz discharged the duties of best man, assisted by Mr. O. Dickinson. Little Miss Joubert, all in white with her veil and wreath of pink roses, and Master Mackenzie, the little page in his white silk costume and big white hat and feathers, made a charming little pair of attendants upon the bride.

After the ceremony the guests were received by Mr. and Mrs. Cotes, at 42, Chowringhi, the late residence of Mr. Justice Beverley, lent for the occasion. There the bridal party was photographed by the Maharaja Kumar Tagore, and the bride's health proposed in one of his happiest speeches by Sir James Westland, to which the bridegroom replied in suitable terms of gratitude. After receiving the congratulations of their friends, the bride and groom departed, amid a shower of rice and rose leaves, followed by the best wishes of a large circle of friends. The going away costume was of pink and white silk in a delicate stripe with a fichu of white net edged with very narrow rose ribbon a Victorian bonnet with a crown of pink roses and a cluster of white ostrich tips, tied under the chin with narrow black velvet and a pale-blue velvet cloak trimmed with white and gold passamenterie and white Tibetan fur. The wedding presents, which were numerous and very tasteful, were exhibited in two rooms set aside for the purpose and prettily decorated with roses and maiden-hair ferns.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d. of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot. 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE COMING ECLIPSE, (JANUARY 22ND, 1898.)

MR. C. MICHIE SMITH, Government Astronomer, delivered a very interesting lecture on the "Coming Eclipse" on Saturday evening, at the Madras Museum, under the presidency of his Excellency Sir Arthur Havelock, and in the presence of a large and distinguished audience. Among those present were Lady Havelock, the Hon'ble Sir H. W. and Mrs. Bliss, the Hon'ble Mr. J. and Mrs. Grose, Mr. C. E. Phipps, Mr. and Mrs. Ross Johnson, Mr. H. K. Beauchamp, Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Mitchell, Surg.-Lieut.-Col. G. L. and Mrs. Walker, Surg.-Genl. C. Sibthorpe, Mr. B. H. Chester, the Hon'ble Dr. D. and Mrs. Duncan, Mr. R. L. Jones, Rev. E. Sell, Rev. C. P. Nugent, Dewan Bahadur P. Rajaratna Mudaliar, Mr. J. Thompson, the Hon'ble Mr. Sturrock, Mr. R. E. Ellis, Mr. Kenworthy Brown, Mr. J. H. Bakewell, Dr. A. G. Bourne, and the Hon'ble Mr. A. T. Arundel.

His Excellency, in opening the proceedings, said:—

Ladies and Gentlemen,—Mr. Michie Smith, our lecturer to-day, needs no introduction. The subject of his lecture, "The Coming Eclipse, needs no commendation. I will ask Mr. Smith to read his paper.

Mr. Smith then delivered the lecture, explaining it with diagrams. On the platform were the diagrams of the spectrum analysis, the eclipse, the corona, and the solar prominences. Just before the conclusion of the lecture, Mr. Smith showed the audience with the aid of a magic lantern some of the best photos taken of the corona. The following is a goodly summary of the lecture:—

Eclipses, both of the moon and the sun, have always been phenomena of much interest to mankind, whether they were regarded as signs of the anger of the Gods, as portents of coming disasters, or simply as natural phenomena occurring in obedience to fixed laws, and therefore capable of being calculated and foretold. Of all eclipses a total eclipse of the sun is by far the most magnificent spectacle, and as a mere spectacle is worth going many miles to see, while to the astronomer it has a still higher value, since he can, during the few minutes of a total eclipse study certain solar phenomena which are at other times quite beyond his reach. Before entering upon these special features of the total eclipse, let us glance for a few minutes at the general conditions necessary for the production of a total eclipse of the sun. As every school-boy knows, an eclipse of the sun is produced by the moon coming between the sun and the earth and so shutting off part or the whole of the sun's light from a part of the earth. A solar eclipse may take any of the three forms of partial, total or annular, and in the case of a total eclipse the area over which the eclipse is total and the time during which totality will last will greatly differ.

Here the lecturer explained the difference between partial, annular, and total eclipses by the help of diagrams, and pointed out that the greatest possible length of totality is 7m. 58s. (near equator), that the maximum diameter of shadow is 167 miles. As for the coming eclipse the duration would vary from 2m. 12s. to 1m. 32s.; the diameter of shadow would be about 50 miles. He also explained the difference between total, solar and lunar eclipse, the one visible over only a small area at any one time, the other visible wherever the moon is above the horizon.

Now let us turn to the appearance that would be

VISIBLE TO AN OBSERVER

standing near the central line of a total eclipse. Until within some ten minutes of totality there would be nothing of special interest to note, but from that time on the light not only decreases very rapidly in quantity, but also changes in quality, so that it is said rather to resemble limelight than sunlight. At the same time the temperature falls, and as in the annular eclipse of April 5, 1894, dew may be deposited on exposed object.—(The risk of this is one of the reasons for avoiding an eclipse station situated on the coast.) For what follows let me quote from one who has witnessed the effect. Prof. Young, of Princeton:—"In a few minutes, if the observer is so situated that his view commands a distant western horizon, the moon's shadow is seen coming like a heavy thunder-storm. It advances with almost terrifying swiftness until it envelopes him. For a moment the air appears to quiver, and on every white surface bands or 'fringes' alternately light and dark appear. They are a few inches wide and from a foot to three feet apart, and on the whole seem to be parallel to the edges of the shadow. . . . As soon as the shadow arrives and some times a little before it the corona and prominences become visible. The stars of the first three magnitudes make their appearance at the same time. The suddenness with which the darkness decends on the observer is exceedingly striking; the sun is so brilliant that even the small portion which remains visible up to within a few seconds of the time of totality so dazzles the eye that it is not prepared for the sudden transition," and from another source (Young's "Sun") "A total eclipse of the sun is unquestionably one of the most impressive of all natural phenomena, and the corona oraureole of light which then surrounds the sun, is its most impressive feature. On such an occasion if the sky is clear, the moon appears of almost inky darkness, with just sufficient illumination at the edge of the disc to bring out its rotundity in a striking manner. From behind it stream out on all sides radiant filaments, beams, and sheets of pearly light . . . forming an irregular stellate halo with the black globe of the moon in its apparent centre. The portion nearest the sun is of dazzling brightness, but still less brilliant than the prominence, which blaze through it like carbuncles." [Here the lecturer explained the formation of the solar eclipse by a diagram.] Velocity with which shadow moves at its slowest near equator is (2,100—1,040) 1,060 miles per hour—say speed of a cannon ball. Of the two phenomena which become visible when totality commences—the corona and prominences—the astronomer now-a-days has to deal only with the former during the previous moments of totality. Formerly his attention was divided between the two, but the day after the total eclipse of August 18, 1868, Mr. Janssen was able at his station at Guntur to observe the prominences in full sunlight. The method employed was discovered independently and almost simultaneously by Lockyer and others, and I will refer to it after I have given some account of the prominences themselves. Prominences consist of huge masses of glowing gas—chiefly hydrogen, which may extend to as much as 300,000 miles above the sun's surface, which gas is frequently moving with a velocity of 100 miles per second, and at times with even two or three times that velocity. These great moving clouds of glowing gas often assume the most fantastic shapes, and their systematic study is now

A REGULAR PART OF THE WORK

of several observatories. (Here he explained the method of observing prominences without an eclipse by the aid of a spectroscope.) With the corona unfortunately it is otherwise. The spectrum indeed consist largely of bright lines, but none of them are bright enough to be used in the way that the hydrogen line is used to view the prominences; hence it is of the utmost importance that the corona should be studied in every possible way during total eclipse, and we may now turn to consider the general lines on which the attack will be carried out in January next. The work to be done may be divided into two main branches (1) accurate determinations of the form of the corona and (2) spectrocopic observations to determine its chemical composition and physical state. Both these will be effected, mainly, by photography. It might not at first sight appear that any very valuable results could be expected from a mere study of the form of the corona, but this is far from being the case. If you look at the diagrams before you you will notice that there are certain charateristic features which recur in almost all of them. The rays are more prominent in the equatorial regions though some polar rays are also present. Again the extent of the corona, as seen in different eclipses, is very variable, and a careful study of all available data shows that we have two types of corona corresponding to the period of sun-spot maxima and sun-spot minima. The coronas of 1871, 1882, 1893 are of the sunspot maximum type; those of 1867, 1878, 1889 are of the sun-spot minimum type. In the latter the corono is characterised, according to Prof. Young, by very long faint equatorial extensions with distinctly diverging polar rays. In the former the eqatorial wings and streamers are less striking, the corona is more nearly circular, and its principal development is over the sun-spot zones. Our coming corona should be of the sun-spot minimum type. And here I may take the opportunity of saying that though photographs of such a phenomenon are much more trustworthy than sketches, yet the fainter rays of the corona are almost too faint to impress themselves on a photographic plate even when so long an exposure is given as to completely ruin the inner corona by "over-exposure." Hence carefully made sketches have still a real value. But they can never have the same value as photographs, because it is found that no two persons ever make drawings which agree in details. It is then to photography that we must mainly trust, and as the time during which totality lasts is very short, we must so arrange our apparatus that no time will be lost which might be utilised.

[Here the lecturer gave a description of the apparatus which he proposed using for taking photographs during the coming eclipse.]

These photographs are expected to throw much light on the mechanism, if we may so speak of the corona. Many different theories have been propounded as to the origin of the corona. At one time it was held that it

BELONGED LARGELY TO THE EARTH'S ATMOSPHERE.

At another time it was thought to be due to a lunar atmosphere, but now it is almost unanimously admitted that it has a truely solar origin and it seems to me that the evidence in favour of this is quite conclusive. But before giving you an account it will be necessary to say something about the second class of observations that are to be carried out, those made with the spectroscope. It is impossible within the limits of this lecture to do more than touch on the very outer fringe of this great subject. (The lecturer briefly explained the formation of spectrum, the difference between spectra of solids and gases, the apparatus to be used at eclipse, and the spectrum of the corona. He pointed out that in the lower part of the spectrum they had an abundance of hydrogen and a certain amount of solid particles which scattered sun light, while in the higher parts they had chiefly coronium and a few solid particles. The polar scope confirmed the existence of these solid particles. Coronium line was often quite undisturbed, while other lines, *e.g.*, H. M. G., etc., were greatly contorted. He then touched on Lockyer's dissociation theory. The great difficulty, he said, was that the light was so faint that they could use only slight dispersions and many questions regarding identity of lines or displacements to motion remained undecided. For this coming eclipse more powerful instruments would be employed than had ever been used before.

Scharberly's Mechanical Theory of the corona, though by no means universally accepted, has been received with considerable favour, and seems to account better than any other theory for the coronal phenomena so far as they are known. It is founded on the following three admitted facts:—

I. The eruptions of the sun's surface are most active and numerous in the spot zones.

II. The sun rotates about an axis passing through its centre.

III. This axis is inclined to the plane of the earths orbit at an angle of about 82 3-4. The theory briefly is that the corona is caused by light emitted and reflected from streams of matter ejected from the sun by forces which in general act along lines normal to the surface of the sun and these forces are most active near the centre of each sunspot zone.

The perspective effect will vary according as the observer is above, below, or in the plane of the sun's equator.

Paths of rays will be elongated eclipses. Velocity of ejection may be as great as 400 miles a second and return with same velocity after travelling as far away as orbits of Jupiter or Saturn.

Here the lecturer touched upon the conflict between outgoing and returning streams—sunspots—zodiacal light—aurora—comets' tails. The photos taken of the corona during previous eclipses were shown with the help of a magic lantern.

THE COMING ECLIPSE

will be observed by a number of parties of astronomers scattered along the central line of eclipse from Ratnagiri to near Assam. Near Ratnagiri will be Sir Norman Lockyer's party, next in order comes an American party from the Lich Observatory, under the direction of Professor W. W. Campbell, then at or near Jeur on the G. I. P. Railway will be the party from the Poona College of Science under Mr. Naegamvelu, and possibly part at least of the large party of members by the British Astronomical Association under the direction, I believe, of Mr. Maunder. North of this again, near Nagpur, will be another British party consisting of Dr. Copeland, Astronomer Royal for Scotland, Capt. Hills and Mr. Newall. Still further north, in the Rewa State, comes the Astronomer Royal Mr. Christie, with Professor H. H. Turner, and possibly Mr. Cirumon. This party is the one which I propose to join. Still further north at Buxar is a small expedition from the G. T. Survey and a party from the Calcutta Jesuits College. I believe there is also to be another American expedition, but of it I know no details.

The astronomer is constantly met by the cry of cui bono, and of course I am frequently asked why go to all this trouble and expense to view the eclipse. Well, of course, personally I hold that it is an amply sufficient answer to say that we hope to learn from the eclipse something new about the sun and its atmosphere which we could not learn otherwise, and as an astronomer I hold that it is our duty as far as possible to make use of all such opportunities. But to those who do not admit that the mere addition of some new facts to our present stock of knowledge about the sun is sufficient, I would add that it is by the pursuit of science as science without any thought of ultimate "practical" results that all great discoveries have been made. Look for instance at the whole range of practical electricity, the telegraph, electric lighting, electro-metalurgy, &c.—all sprung from the patient experimental work of men devoted to pure science. But if it be still necessary to throw a sop to Cerberus I would simply hint that the corona is intimately connected with sunspots, and that sunspots follow a cycle which is in some remarkable way not yet understood connected with certain terrestrial phenomena, including the Indian rainfall. A closer knowledge of the constitution of the corona will help us to a better acquaintance with the mechanism of sunspots, and that in turn may—I do not say will—help us to predict with greater accuracy the main features of coming Indian weather. In any case it is a pleasure to have an opportunity of thanking the Government of India and the Government of Madras for refusing to accept the narrow utilitarian view of the subject and enabling India to take its due share in the coming work. May success crown the efforts of those who are to take part in the work on the 22nd of January next.

His Excellency said:—Ladies and Gentlemen,—Before we separate, I beg to propose for your acceptance a cordial vote of thanks to Mr. Michie Smith for the interesting and instructive lecture which he has given us. (Cheers.) Mr. Michie Smith, we thank you very sincerely for your interesting and instructive lecture, and we wish you every possible success in the path which you have just taken in this investigation.

INDIAN INVENTIONS AND DESIGNS.

APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, during the week ending 4th December:—

Thomas G. Rice, manager, Bengal Silk Co.'s filature, of Gonatea, Bengal, for an improved process of re-reeling silk.

Charles Arthur Marchant, supervisor, P. W. D. Government workshops, Cuttack, for an invention to be called "Marchant's rotatory engine."

Munindranath Bhattacharyya, M. A., B. L., Vakeel, High Court, Calcutta, residing at 11, Krishnaram Bose's Lane, Shambazar, Calcutta, for a paint for iron and steel—to be called "Titan paint."

John Robert Williams, manufacturer, of No. 23 Evergreen place, in East Orange, Essex county, state of New Jersey, U. S. A., for improvements in machines for cutting out wrappers or binders for cigars and the like.

The British Blahnik Arc Light Co., Ld., of 28 Victoria street, in the city of Westminster, for improvements in electric arc lamps.

Dossabhoi Shapurji Fraser, L. R. C. P. and S. (Edin.), residing at No. 102—4 Girgaon back road, Bombay, for improvements in the gearing and seat of cycles.

Hugh Crawford Pinkerton, merchant 8 Clive Street, Calcutta, for improvements in or relating to bicycles.

John Gustaf Adolf Rhodin, analytical chemist and electrical engineer, of 104 Gilda Brook Road, Eccles, near Manchester, in the county of Lancaster, for an improved electrolyser or electrolytic apparatus.

Charles Henry Greaves, solicitor, and George Greaves, rope and twine manufacturer, both of Craven house, Gomersal, near Leeds, in the county of York, for improvements in the construction of tyres for cycles and other vehicles.

The Ore Atomic Reduction and Gold Extraction Co., Ld., manufacturers, of 83 Cannon Street, London, improvements in means for supporting and rotating barrels, cylinders and the like.

The British and Colonial Colliery Supply Association, Limited, of No. 20 Abchurch Lane, in the city of London, for an improved manufacture of explosives.

Specifications of the undermentioned inventions have been filed.

Dadabhai Jivaji Sonavala, late manager of the Sorab Woolen Mills, of Gowalia Tank road, Bombay, for a new process for the easy production of chlorine gas for disinfecting purposes. (Specification filed 5 August 1897.)

Charles John Westwood, gentleman, of Blake hall, and John George Baxter, gentleman, of the Mansion house, both of Wanstead, in the county of Essex, for improvements in buckles and the like. (Specification filed 2 December 1897.)

John Mervyn Wrench, chief engineer, Indian Midland railway company, Jhansi, for a chief system of interlocking mein and distant signals at small road side stations. (Specification filed 26 November 1897.)

The fees prescribed in Schedule 4 of Act V of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the periods shown against each:—

William Burnett Mactavish and William Charles Hulbert's invention for an improved method of extracting copper and other metals from ores. (From 26th November 1897 to 26 November 1898.)

Richard Stanfield and Thomas Clarkson's invention for an improved method and means for separating metals and heavy minerals from ores. (From 12 January 1898 to 12 January 1899.)

Alfred Addison Blandy's invention for improvements in the production of new compounds for the manufacture of the soles and heels of boots and shoes and for other and various useful purposes, the said compounds being characterized by their vulcanizing, insulating and other qualities. (From 2 December 1897 to 2 December 1898.)

Whereas the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay, within the time limited in that behalf. The exclusive privilege of making, selling, and using the said inventions in British India, and of authorizing others so to do, has ceased:—

Walter Frederic Perman's invention for an improved machine for withering tea or other leaf. (Specification filed 31 August 1893.)

Augustine Cook's invention for improvements in appliance for the treatment of and pressing green tea leaf prior to the process known as firing. (Specification filed 4 September 1893.)

Jogodiswar Ghatack's invention for navigating rivers, etc., for travelling, shooting, fishing or any other purposes by a new method. (Specification filed 28 August 1893.)

William Crowder's invention for a flexible steel wire shackle and thether. (Specification filed 28 August 1893.)

DON'T LOOK OLD.—With advancing years greyness increases. Stop this with Lockyer's Sulphur Hair Restorer, which darkens to the former colour and preserves the appearance.—Lockyer's. The English Hair Restorer.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON WEDNESDAY THE 15TH OF DECEMBER, 1897.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calico standard, reduced to the same temperature 32° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity a Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a. m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actural amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Pressure at 8 A.M.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Rate per hour.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	RAINFALL. Since 1st Nov. to date.	RAINFALL. Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Lahore	30·100	Calm	2	64·6	43·2	85	...	1·33	+1·86
Sirsa	30·145	W	7	68·2	40·7	72	—	0·11	—0·13
Delhi	30·085	W	7	68·7	43·5	68	—	—	—0·21
Agra	30·100	NW	...	71·0	45·9	71	—	..	—0·11
Cawnpore	30·089	W	5	71·7	48·5	65	—	..	—
Allahabad	30·072	W	8	71·2	45·4	72	..	..	—0·35
Jhansi	30·130	Calm	1	72·0	50·2	46	..	—	—0·19
Jacobabad	30·144	NNW	3	68·4	42·0	89	..	0·30	+0·15
Karachi	30·164	E	4	78·4	53·9	80	—	..	—0·19
Jeypore	30·133	NNW	3	73·0	37·7	84	—	..	—0·27
Ajmere	30·104	Calm	3	69·1	38·9	70	—	..	—0·27
Deesa	30·142	NE	13	77·7	44·2	44	—	—	—0·15
Ahmedabad	30·065	ENE	5	82·6	52·7	41	—	...	...
Bhuj	30·148	NE	13	73·6	54·1	32	—	...	—0·05
Rajkot	30·127	ENE	6	78·9	47·5	38	—	...	—0·38
Ghadechi	30·069	N	8	82·0	48·2	45	—	...	—
Veraval	30·052	NNE	6	86·6	58·2	36	—	...	...
Neemuch	30·191	NNE	6	71·7	...	45	—	..	—0·25
Indore	30·143	NE	1	75·8	43·1	57	—	...	—0·61
Saugor	30·134	N	5	72·2	47·6	47	—	—	—0·56
Jubbulpore	30·126	Calm	2	74·3	40·4	73	—	...	—0·64
Hoshangabad	30·122	Calm	1	76·7	48·8	73	—	—	—0·57
Khandwa	30·129	SE	4	82·2	46·6	60	—	..	—0·69
Raipur	30·060	Calm	3	79·2	52·8	67	...	...	—0·65
Nagpur	30·060	NNE	4	82·3	53·7	55	...	...	—1·16
Amraoti	30·065	ENE	4	85·1	57·3	52	—	0·07	—0·50
Akola	30·086	NW	2	83·5	50·1	57	..	—	—1·07
Surat	30·035	NE	6	87·0	56·5	56	..	—	—0·18
Malegaon	30·100	Calm	4	82·6	49·5	63	..	—	—0·68
Bombay	29·978	ENE	11	84·8	69·0	70	...	..	—0·87
Poona	30·078	Calm	7	84·5	51·0	56	..	..	—1·43
Ahmednagar	30·062	NNW	4	80·7	50·4	60	...	—	—
Aurangabad	30·081	Calm	2	84·5	54·2	50	...	—	...
Sholapur	30·039	SE	9	86·7	57·1	47	—	—	—1·54
Ratnagiri	29·955	E	5	86·4	64·9	42	..	—	—2·50
Belgaum	29·987	ENE	7	82·2	54·9	40	..	—	—2·15
Goa	29·951	E	8	84·0	66·3	65	..	..	—
Karwar	29·926	ESE	4	87·8	60·6	71	...	—	—2·64
Mangalore	29·886	ESE	9	91·2	68·4	62	...	—	—3·31
Calicut	29·866	E	7	86·3	72·0	83	—	2·10	—4·52
Cochin	29·869	Calm	L	87·8	74·6	79	—	2·23	—5·75
Bangalore	29·948	NE	5	76·7	59·9	71	...	0·47	—3·42
Secunderabad	30·012	Calm	6	83·7	53·7	65	—	—	—1·83
Masulipatam	29·956	N	7	84·1	68·1	73	—	—	—1·75
Bellary	29·990	Calm	2	85·2	55·7	42	..	0·15	—2·12
Cuddapah	29·965	SW	L	87·0	63·4	83	—	1·95	—3·34
Madras	29·923	NNW	8	[illegible]	69·0	85	0·04	7·56	—9·02
Coimbatore	29·924	E	2	82·4	69·1	83	—	2·98	—1·32
Trichinopoly	29·900	N	6	80·6	68·9	76	0·23	2·26	—4·41
Negapatam	29·856	NW	9	76·1	70·0	88	2·9	5·63	—16·13
Colombo	29·833	NE	10	84·5	73·5	91	...	14·98	—1·91
Aden	30·075	SE	12	82·8	72·4	82	..	0·12	—0·33

In column "Wind, Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

With the exception of a brisk fall at Bangalore, the barometer has been steady or has changed only slightly over the whole country. Readings are highest in the north and lowest in Ceylon. Gradients are unusually steep. Winds are very variable in direction and the force has been moderate to light. This morning the wind velocity was 16 miles an hour at Bombay and 14 at Deesa. The maximum temperature is below the mean of the season in many places, and the minimum 10° in defect at Jeypore. The highest temperature in the shade was 91° at Mangalore and the lowest 38° at Jeypore. Humidity changes are very irregular, and the skies are cloudy to overcast in Ceylon, the Madras Presidency, Mysore, on the Malabar Coast and at Karwar, Goa, Belgaum, Ratnagiri and Sholapur. Heavy rain has fallen at Negapatam (2·95), light to moderate showers at Trichinopoly, and a few drops at Madras. The low pressure area noticed in yesterday's report is moving westward, and now lies over Ceylon, Mysore and at and about Calicut, Mangalore, Bellary, Cuddapah, Madras, Trichinopoly, Negapatam and Colombo, where the weather is unsettled, and local showers are probable in the south of the Peninsula.

W. C. NIGEL JONES,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, DEC. 15.

Wednesday: Pressure has decreased briskly in parts of North-West India, and has been steady or decreased slowly in other parts of the country. The general conditions of pressure is unaltered, pressure remaining high over north-western and Central India and low over south of the bay. The intervening gradients are somewhat slighter than they were yesterday, but pressure remains higher than usual over north-west India and lower than usual over the Bay. Hence pressure differences are still excessive. Calms are reported from Rajputana and West Punjab, while elsewhere the winds are practically unchanged. The temperature has risen in Burma, the Punjab, Sind, and part of West Coast, and fallen elsewhere, the fall has been large over the north-west provinces, West Bengal, some Central districts and South of Madras. The mean temperature is lower than usual, except Burma, the deficiency being between five and eight degrees over Sind, Rajputana, and Central India, and between four and five over some districts of Madras, while excess is between four and six degrees in Burma. Negapatam reports nearly three inches of rain, Tricomalee over one inch, and Madura, Trichinopoly, Madras, and Trevandrum a few drops, elsewhere the weather has been rainless.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 14th December, 1897.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah ....inches 29·959
Temperature of the Air ....degrees 76·4
Wet Bulb Thermometer .... 68·5
Dew Point .... 64·5
Relative humidity of Air .... ·671
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—10)... 0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day ....degrees 84·8
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m) .... 69·3
General Directions of wind* N, NE, ENE, NW, NNW, N.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours* ....miles 273
* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT.—DEC. 14.

10 p.m. .... 74·4

WEDNESDAY.—DEC. 15.

6 a.m. .... 78·2
10 a.m. .... 76·2
2 p.m. .... 80·6
4 p.m. .... [illegible]

BOMBAY 2ND EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY, 18TH DECEMBER.

ENTRIES.

THE SCURRY.

Mr S A W's b a p Gunball
Mr Hoosung Jamsetji's b a g Forrester
Messrs Abdool Razak and Amir's b a p Gladstone
Mr Ali bin Amir's c a g Invincible

THE DWARF STAKES.

Mr S A W's g a p Sirdar
Chief of Kagal's b a p Good Luck
Mr J B's g a p Talifla
Mr Hyde's b a p Pleader
Mr Ali bin Talib's b a p Malta
Mr Hyde's b a p Peacemaker
Mr R B's b a p Romeo
Mr Ali bin Amir's g a p Naif

THE CLUB STAKES.

Mr J Tullochs' b aus g Sackcloth, by Invader, Woeful.
Mr Moochool Shah's b e f Sampler

THE BYCULLA STAKES.

Mr I Mollison's b c b m Bawbie
Mr I B's c aus m Zora
Mr A M Bushari' g a g Liverpool
H H Aga Khan's b aus m Fleetwing
H H Aga Khan's b a g Helios
Mr Ali bin Talib's c a g Kava Kib.
Mr R P Kapadia c aus g Freddie
Mr D D's g a h Rathore

THE AUCTION STAKES.

Mr Dawson's b a p Rathbride, Rs 600
Major Blomfield's b a g Blenheim
Aga S Shah's ch a g Russian, Rs 500
Mr Alloo Hoosein's g a g Sultan, Rs 600
Mr M J Mahomed's b a p Driver, Rs 500
Mr Ali bin Amir's c a g Solicitor
Mr Ali bin Amir's g a p Sedad
Mr Frankland's b a p Offchance

Entries for Arab Horse Handicap and all Horse Handicap close at 8 a.m., 18th Dec.

CECIL GRAY, Sec., W. I. T. C.

Admission.—Daily ticket Rs. 5, including admittance one lady.

Gentlemen desirous of taking season tickets (Rs. 25), including admittance of two ladies, are requested to apply at Office, W. I. T. C., Byculla Club.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8 No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

PIANO TUNING AND REPAIRING.—We have now a fully competent Staff of PIANO TUNERS and REPAIRERS. All kinds of work under taken. Pianos regulated, cleaned and polished. Harmoniums and Organs tuned, cleaned and made as new. Old bellows renewed or new bellows supplied.—MARCKS & Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

BACHELORS' CHAMBERS, FURNITURE specially designed for this purpose. Estimates supplied on application to JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld., Bombay.

GENTS' CYCLING KNICKERS, Soft Wool Washing Material, Light-weight, Rs. 10-8 pr. Stout Rs. 12-8 pr. ASQUITH and LORD, Tailors, Apollo Street, Bombay.

MOSQUITO-BITE LOTION.—The application of this Lotion soothes the pain, reduces the swelling, and relieves the irritation arising from the Sting of these venomous little insects. Per Bottle, Re. 1. THOMSON & TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

CHEAP BARGAIN, Don't Loose this Opportunity. Messrs. HASSONALLY MULLA HAKIMJI and BROS. are having from 16th instant, GRAND CLEARANCE SALE of Ready Stock of English BOOTS and SHOES, in order to make room for their 'Xmas Stock. Shop No. 1, Crawford Market.

XMAS! XMAS!! XMAS!!! PRESENTS: — 18 ct. GOLD NECKLACES with pendants set with rubies and pearls, from Rs. 32 to Rs. 80.—R. NUSSERWANJI and Co., Jewellers, 125. Hornby Row, Fort.

WANTED, Experienced Mill ENGINEER holding First Class Certificates, for Up-country Cotton Mill. Apply by letter only with full particulars of past experience and Copies of Testimonials to Messrs. RALPH DOUSE and SONS, Limited, Apollo Street, Bombay.

CLEVER representative WANTED, for a firm of Machinists. Must have a good knowledge of Textile Machinery, know Bombay and up-country thoroughly and be prepared to travel. Liberal salary to a really able man. Applications will be received in confidence but full particulars of past experience, age and salaries received must be stated. Apply to "D. R." care of this Office.

PRIMUS STOVES.—Wonderfully inexpensive. Burns Kerosine Oil without Wick, 1-3 pint an hour. Emits no Smoke, smell, nor Soot. Travellers will find it a perfect boon. Price list on application to D. D. POSTWALLA & Co., 37, Cowasjee Patel Street, Fort, Bombay, Sole Agents for India.

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SNOWFLAKE OIL, imported by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, sold by Messrs. KEMP & Co., Ld., and by Messrs. PHILLIPS and Co., Ld., and at the Kerosine Oil Godowns, Mazagon, at Rs. 5 8 per case.

DANTRA'S Pure Ground MOCCA COFFEE, per lb. Re. 1-4. This Coffee is Daily roasted and ground from Genuine Mocca Berries in the latest pattern Closed Cylinders by experienced hands under our Own Supervision and immediately packed in Air-tight tins, the fine Aroma is preserved. Its unrivalled purity, freedom from any adulteration, richness in flavour, full strength, and uniform quality distinguish it from other Coffees sold in the market. The rapid and increasing demand it has obtained since its introduction is a sufficient proof of its superior quality and moderate price.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Tea and Coffee Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

XMAS CARDS.—Choice Collection from three best Makers, inspection solicited also packets of 21 Cards for As. 8 only or 30 superior Cards for As. 12, at SHROFF BROTHERS, CHEAPEST HOUSE, Hornby Row.

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RIPON HOTEL.—MAHABLESHWAR. Most Centrally situated and on the Healthiest locality of the Hill. Away from Public Latrines and Native huts. Rooms bright and clean. Cuisine Excellent. Tariff moderate. Visitors will do well to apply to the RIPON before making final arrangements elsewhere.

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DEATHS FROM CHOLERA:—Municipality of Bombay, Superintendent, Water Works, Chinchpokli, 29th Oct. 97. Memo. No. 1733—55 a of 1897-98:—Many of my workmen residing in the Municipal Chawl at Chinchpokli were attacked by Cholera and they have been SAVED by Batliwalla and Co.'s "CHOLERAL." There was not a single case of failure. I wish it should have still more wider circulation. . . . . . As for Batliwalla's Ague Mixture or Pills no more Testimonials are required, when they are used with success for the staff of the Bombay Municipality "Bombay Gazette," "Times of India," "Advocate of India" &c., &c. Sold by Chemists and Druggists at Re. 1 per Bottle, or sent by Dr. Batliwalla, Worli, Dadar, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

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PRICE.............................. Rs. 6
Packing and Postage extra.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press Bombay.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, DEC. 15.

REUTER'S London financial telegram of last evening reports Consols and Indian Sterling Loan unchanged at 112 15-16 and 117½, respectively. About £75,000 in Gold was paid into the Bank of England. The price of Bar Silver declined ⅛d., say to 26 5-8d. per oz; and in New York the metal was 7-8ths cent. cheaper, at 57 3-8 cents per oz.; with demand Exchange on London unaltered, at 4·85½ dollars, 3½ Rupee Securities were unchanged, at £60 7-16. The Bank's buying rate on India remained at 1s. 2 21-32d. per rupee. French Rentes in Paris were unaltered, at 104; Paris exchange on London was a shade higher at fcs. 25·25½.

The total quantity of Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom at the end of last week was 2,220,000 quarters or 30,000 quarters less than was upon the water at the close of the week preceding.

Yellow Guzerat Rapeseed was quoted in London yesterday at 38⅛s. per 416lbs., sellers via Canal, April-May shipment to Havre, tone of the market flat; Yellow Cawnpore Rapeseed at 37s. per 416lbs., same shipment to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk, sellers via Canal; Brown Rapeseed at 35s. per 416lbs., same shipment, to Havre, business done via the Canal; and Linseed at 34 2-4s. per 416lbs., sellers via Canal, same shipment to Amsterdam.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady last evening; Surats dull; and Arrivals steady; the day's sales having been 10,000 bales, East Indians *nil*. Both spot and arrival prices were all unchanged. The day's Imports were 36,000 bales. The Manchester market was quiet but steady.

In New York yesterday, the spot price of ready Mid.-Uplands remained at 5 7-8 cents per lb., and Futures were quoted at 5·78 cents for March, and 5·91 for June, which is a decline of one point from Monday's quotations, mutilated in transmission. The Receipts at the United Ports yesterday were 74,000 bales; and the following comparison is now shown between the arrivals for three seasons in the same time:—

	1897.	1896.	1895.
Tuesday's Receipts	74,000	72,000	42,000
Three days' do. ...	204,000	185,000	118,000
Since 1st September......	4,656,000	4,241,000	3,004,000

Business in Cotton here has fallen off to-day, and the reported transactions sum up only 1,150 bales, of which 600 consisted of purchases by exporters of 200 each of ready new Bengal, at Rs. 135; Dhulia, at Rs. 146; and Oomergaum, at Rs. 153; the balance having been taken by local spinners in Oomera descriptions—all new Cotton. The market closed dull this evening with prices generally Re. 1 per candy lower.

WHEAT and SEEDS are unchanged, with only a trifling amount of business passing for exporter's account.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay, yesterday, were as follows:—

Cotton	3,152	bales.
Wheat	6,166	cwts.
Linseed	1,201	„
Rapeseed	957	„
Gingellyseed	17,134	„
Poppyseed	824	„
Castorseed	2,576	„
Rice	3,341	„

FREIGHTS.—Freights remain firm in tone. There has been a good enquiry for tonnage at 17s. 6d. per ton; but holders are not giving room under 18s., either ready or forward.

EXCHANGE opened steady at 1s. 2 29-32d. for ready Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 3 3-32d., and advanced to the extent of 1-32d., all round, our closing quotations being as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand		........1s. 2 15-16d.	per rupee.
Do.	Telegraphic	........1s. 2 15-16d.	„
Do.	3 months' sight	...1s. 3d.	„
Credits	3 do.	...1s. 3½d.	„
Francs	3 do.	...1·59½	

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been quiet, at a decline of 3-16 to 5-16 from last evening's rates, our quotations being now 97 13-16 for cash, and 97¾ for the January settlement for 3½ per Cents. Threes nominal.

COAL is firm, and we quote "Powell's Duffryn" at Rs. 17 1-4 per ton for January-March, and Rs. 17 for March-April shipment; and "Davison's West Hartley" at Rs. 15 3-4 per ton, for January-April shipment. We quote "Jardines" and "Navigation" at Rs. 13 1-8 for December; and Seebpore, for the same month, at Rs. 13 1-4 per ton.

SHARES are dull. Currimbhoy and Manockji Petit mills are Rs. 15 higher each, and China Rs. 5.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's s s Wardha, 2,503 tons, Captain W A Faussett, sailed yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

THE Clan Line s s Clan Robertson, 3,163 tons, Captain J E Roberts, cleared yesterday for Antwerp with a general cargo.

THE s s Alboin, 650 tons, Captain W Ritchie, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh (7th December) with a cargo of dates for Singapore and Bangkok. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Ritchie, Stewart and Co.

THE Hanse Line s s Rudesheimer, 1,795 tons, Captain H Sandsteor, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hamburg (4th November) via Antwerp with a general cargo. The Vessel is consigned to Messrs Glade and Co.

THE B I S N Co's s s Assyria, 939 tons, Captain G F Simpson, will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf via Karachi with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr W A Peairs, Mr and Mrs W Beaumont, Mr Wilson, Mrs Brice, Mr Brownlow, Mrs Goolbai, Mr Mahomed Kandi and 65 deck.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
15	Alboin s	Ritchie........	Busreh, Dec 7.
	Rudesheimer s....	Sandsteor	Hamburg, Nov 4.
	Dean s	Hamilton........	Bangkok.

DEPARTURE.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
15	Wardha s............	Faussett	Calcutta.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Yarra, Le bois pellier, for China, &c.
„ Assyria, Simpson, for Persian Gulf and Karachi.
„ Clan Robertson, Roberts, for Antwerp.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Schooner Gulianar, for Damaun.
Steamer Alboin, for Singapore and Bangkok.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.
8 Wanderer s............Bond............Liverpool, Nov 5.
Coromandel s.........Peters ....London, Nov 5.
Chelydra s ....Davies ....Hongkong, Nov 23.

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 8.—Steamer Mazagon.
Dec. 9.—Steamers Arratoon Apcar and Shahzada.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 7th December, 1897, as compared with the Statement of 30th November, 1897:—

	Nov. 30.			Dec. 7.		
LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	80,00,000	0	0	80,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c........	1,36,44,315	9	9	1,48,06,736	1	9
Other Deposits, &c	5,01,34,757	8	6	4,58,20,566	12	11
Bank Post Bills, &c..........	1,63,636	6	1	3,90,180	12	3
Sundries	25,42,226	2	8	25,48,557	7	10
Rs.	9,44,81,945	11	0	9,15,66,041	2	9
ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities ...	56,95,714	0	0	66,62,544	0	0
Other authorised Invtmts.	76,31,292	8	6	76,31,292	8	6
Loans on Govt. and other Authorised Securities ...	1,27,31,407	3	4	1,35,00,684	15	0
Accounts of Credit do.	1,98,00,512	4	8	1,85,95,901	13	4
Bills Discounted, &c.	1,64,13,537	13	8	1,66,09,273	7	4
Balances with other Banks	5,63,307	2	1	5,14,360	7	5
Bullion	2,888	15	0	3,102	4	0
Dead Stock	13,29,288	5	5	13,29,297	12	5
Stamps	9,884	7	0	10,108	2	6
Sundries	11,92,883	8	8	12,15,972	1	4
Cash, &c., at Head Office ...	1,21,03,418	4	8	85,9[illegible],876	0	1
Do. at Branches ...	1,70,10,811	2	6	1,69,02,635	11	4
Rs.	9,44,81,945	11	0	9,15,66,041	2	9

THE following is the Bank's Memorandum of Liabilities and Assets up to 7th December, 1897:—

	Rs.	
LIABILITIES.		
Treasury Balance at Head Office..........	2,27,385	Dec.
Do. at branches	12,89,805	Inc.
Other Deposits	43,14,191	Dec.
Post Bills	2,26,544	Inc.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	9,66,830	Inc.
Loans	7,69,277	Do.
Accounts of Credit	12,04,611	Dec.
Mercantile Bills..............................	1,95,736	Inc.
Cash at Head Office..............................	35,12,542	Dec.
Cash at Branches	1,08,176	Do.

PICTURESQUE INDIA

A Series of Articles by
The Right Hon'ble SIR RICHARD TEMPLE
Bart., G.C.S.I., &c.,
Will shortly appear in the Columns of the
BOMBAY GAZETTE.

1. THE INDIAN EMPIRE.—Its Picturesqueness. Its Population.
2. THE INDIAN FRONTIER.—The Tribes. The Disturbing Element.
3. THE INDIAN PRINCES.—I. The Men.
4. THE INDIAN PRINCES.—II. Their Establishments.
5. THE NATIVE RACES.—Customs, &c.
6. JUNGLE HUNTING.
7. THE INDIAN RELIGIONS.
8. THE GOVERNMENT.—From Empress to Tax-gatherer
9. INDIA'S PROGRESS UNDER BRITISH RULE.

For dates see future advertisements.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGES.

INNES—FOX—December 7, at St. Thomas' Church, Gonda by the Rev. Harry Menzies, Chaplain of Fyzabad, Thomas Erskine Dempster Innes, fourth son of the late General J. C. Innes, Bengal Army, to Natalie Emily Taylor, oldest daughter of the late Doctor Fox, I. M. S.

MEYNELL—BOOTH—December 10, at the Cathedral, Madras, by the Venerable Archdeacon Gorton, Edmond Meynell, of Mercara, to Annie Maud Booth, of Huttons Ambo, York.

DEATH.

ROBSON—December 2, at Lala Musa, of enteric fever, Alfred James, the beloved son of James Francis Robson, North-Western Railway.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1897.

THE Mangalbagh Pass leading from Bara Valley into the Bazar Valley being now closed by snow it becomes impossible for a brigade to move by this route as originally intended. We understand it is proposed therefore for the First Division and Peshawar Column to move to Jamrud with a view to marching up the Khyber and punishing the Khyber Zakkakhels, the force advancing into the Bazar Valley via Alimasjid. The Fourth Brigade and the Second Divisional troops would meanwhile remain at Swaikot and the Third Brigade encamp at Bara ready to co-operate in dealing with the Afridi winter settlements in the Lower Bara Valley, after the Bazar tribesmen have been disposed of. This would give the Second Division the rest it so badly requires after the hardships and exposure to which it has been subjected, and at the same time enable the Khyber trade route to be re-opened without more delay. The First Brigade under General Hart marched into Ilamgudr on Tuesday by the new road, up which supplies can now be pushed. The Sappers and Pioneers were sent on in front, and did a smart piece of work improving the road by moonlight, so that the Brigade could proceed. The kahars were much done up by one march, and many of them had themselves to be carried before it was over, but the force got in without being delayed. Supplies for the whole of the First Division were ready at Ilamgudr and were to move on to Bara Fort yesterday, the heavy baggage being sent up from Peshawar on the 16th. With the solitary exception of Colonel Hadow, all the wounded officers of the Line of Communications, of the Peshawar Column, and Kurrum Moveable Column are doing well.

THE first published report for 1896-97 from which some information can be gathered respecting the Famine in the Bombay Presidency is that on the administration of the Civil branch of the Public Works Department for last year. It shows that the total outlay on new works was 25 lakhs, in repairs about 19½ lakhs, and in establishment 10½ lakhs. Very few new ordinary works were undertaken, as before the year was half over the Department was called upon to devote every available anna of its grant to the organisation and maintenance of Relief Camps. The works described in the opening pages of the report were of comparative unimportance, and need not be detailed here. The gross outlay from provincial and local funds and from contributions on original works under the head of communications amounted to 6¼ lakhs, exclusive of famine relief works. The money was principally spent on the completion or continuance and construction of various roads and bridges. One and a-half-lakhs of rupees were devoted to military works and nearly 36 lakhs on irrigation works. The amount expended in famine relief was over thirty lakhs up to the end of March last, a period covering rather more than one-half of the time during which scarcity was experienced. Five-sixth of the amount was spent upon communications, only Rs. 35,000 going to irrigation works and Rs. 10,000 to railway embankments. The proportions have been greatly altered during the last six months of the Famine, in accordance with the policy of commencing relief operations with stone-breaking and works of that kind, and afterwards taking up larger tasks, the ultimate completion of which is dependent upon the utilisation of skilled labour. Metal was collected on roads in all the affected districts, but the average cost per head is not given save in regard to some of the roads in Ahmednagar, where it was Rs. 12-2-0 per mensem in one case and Rs. 13-12-1 per head in another. The cost of breaking and stacking metal carried on in every affected district varied considerably, being Rs. 16-10-2 in one instance and Rs. 10-4-9 in another. As these variations occurred in the same district where presumably the condition of the people on the two works could not have varied very greatly, the difference is probably due to the supervising staff.

But on this and other points the report is silent, for the reason that detailed reports will be submitted in due course by the officers in the Revenue Department. From these documents a general report on the Famine operations of the Bombay Government may be looked for to give a connected and general view of the compaign directed by Mr. Nugent, Mr. Monteath, and the District Commissioners. If it is to be worthy to take rank in interest and value with the narrative of the operations in the North-West Provinces and Oudh, published last month, its compilation must be placed in experienced hands, and not be left as in the case of most of the Bombay bluebooks to some very young civilian. Its preparation need not be now delayed, for the Famine administration has happily almost reached its termination. The weekly reports on the progress of famine relief measures for the Presidency have been discontinued, and only a few dependents are now upon the hands of Government. The number of relief-workers for the week ending December 4th was only 17,083 as compared with 43,000 in the middle of November, and during the interval the number in receipt of gratuitous relief in poor houses or at their own homes had fallen from 15,700 to about one-third of that total. Sholapur and Poona were the only Collectorates where relief was being given on any considerable scale. The number of recipients in the only other collectorates in which the camps had not been finally closed, Bijapur and Belgaum, was less than a thousand each. The people whom the State has fed for twelve months have gone back to their village homes and rural occupations in quite as good a condition as in ordinary years. Indeed, in some respects they have been better off than usual, for not only have their earnings been regular and constant, but they have been paid "a living wage" for all the members of their families who could work, while those utterly dependent have been fed. There have been cases in which field labourers with large families, who ordinarily earn about five or six rupees a month, have cost the State more than double that amount throughout the Famine. The most severe critics of Government will admit that the Code has been so worked as to make the burden of want sit as lightly as possibly upon the poor. The absence not merely of the general lawlessness and disorder which characterised periods of scarcity in the early part of the century, but also of minor crimes due to the cravings of hunger, is in itself an indication that the suffering people were dealt with in a sympathetic and liberal spirit, which enabled them to withstand the pressure of want. The late scarcity compares favourably with that of twenty years ago not only in this respect, but also in the limitation of disintegrating effects upon village communities to very small proportions, and in the maintenance of the physical stamina of the people. Authentic instances of mortality from starvation have not been recorded, and the effect of the scarcity upon the general health has not been very marked judging from the mortality returns. There may be features of the Famine administration open to criticism, and no doubt as a result of the experience gained during the last twelve or fourteen months the Relief Code of 1896 will undergo revision in many details. But on the whole the work has been carried out in a manner reflecting credit both upon Government and its executive officers, and there is cause for sincere congratulation that the authorities of the Presidency have so well won the battle against the grim spectre of Famine they have been waging so earnestly for a year.

BY another decline of half-a-lakh, the number of persons in famine relief throughout the Indian Empire has now fallen to less than a hundred and twenty thousand. Bombay and Madras figures have slightly increased in the week. But this fact is only due to temporary causes, and will doubtless disappear again by the issue of the next report. In Madras generally prospects are satisfactory. The water-supply is sufficient under the Godevari, Kistna, and Tinnevelly irrigation systems, but is in some defect elsewhere. More rain is urgently required in the latter areas, especially for dry crops. Wet crops are still in good condition, though suffering for want of rain. Dry crops are also generally suffering, but the outturn is generally middling to fair. Bombay reports show rain wanting in the Deccan and Karnatak for the spring crops, which unfortunately are withering in parts of Ahmednagar, Sholapur, and Bijapur. Spring jowari has been blighted in parts of Poona and Ahmednagar, and crops been generally damaged by locusts in parts of Hyderabad and Thar and Parkar; otherwise standing crops are good. Bengal has had no rain during the week and prospects remain unchanged. The harvesting of winter rice is everywhere in progress. The spring poppy, sugarcane, and other standing crops promise well. A flight of locusts passed over Deoghur on the 2nd instant, but apparently did no damage. The fodder-supply is everywhere reported sufficient except at Kurigram, in Rangpur, and at Sirajgauj, in Pabna. Better than all, the price of common rice is falling with the appearance of the new grain in the market. Rain is needed in parts of the North-West Provinces and Oudh to forward the crops which so far are reported to be in good condition. Wherever possible irrigation is being resorted to, and though locusts here and there have done some damage prospects are favourable and prices falling. The Punjab is also crying out for rain. The condition of the crops is generally good, and would rain but fall there would be no cause for anxiety. The cotton yield is reported to be up to the average except in Lahore, where blight and insects have damaged the crops. In Peshawar grasshoppers are destroying seedlings, while white-ants are equally destructive in Sialkot. The cultivator has many enemies to fight against, and if the crops turn out good, Providence will indeed be kind. Cattle are still in fair condition, though sadly overworked. In the Central Provinces the reaping and threshing of autumn crops and picking of cotton continue with good outturns. Pressing of sugarcane is commencing. The winter sowings have germinated well and the young plants are thriving everywhere, except in parts of the Hoshangabad and Seoni tahsils of the Hoshangabad district, where they are reported to be suffering from insufficiency of moisture. In Burma prospects are excellent and standing crops are in good condition. Assam, too, has reasons for rejoicing, and elsewhere, though a little rain is wanted and insects of all kinds seem anxious to make up for time lost last season, there is every cause to consider famine at an end, and a year of plenty is before the cultivator and the people.

THE information coming to us from Sholapur shows that the plague is raging there with a mortality considerably more than double that in Bombay in January last. The plague operations are carried out with great energy and thoroughness by the local authorities. Whether owing to the want of intelligent co-operation on the part of the inhabitants themselves, or to local conditions aggravated by the climatic causes, there are as yet few indications that the plague is being mastered. The town has been divided into four sections, each of which is searched for the detection of concealed cases that are unfortunately only too numerous. In one house two dead bodies were found victims of plague; the house had been locked up and the survivors had taken to flight. In another house three helpless old women, not suffering from plague, were locked in and abandoned by the other occupants. These derelicts were taken to the Dufferin Hospital, where they are being cared for. The segregation of the sick and the healthy of the household in which a case of plague has occurred are at once removed and segregated, the infected clothes, bedding and the like being burned. The sick are taken to the large Plague Hospital for treatment, while the healthy are placed in the segregation camp. The huts there are constructed of mats in the usual way, and are of course very slight, offering but little protection from the prevailing north-east winds. As in many cases the bedding and clothes of infected houses have been destroyed, a considerable number of the sojourners in the segregation camp have only the single black blanket, provided by the plague authority, to keep the cold out through the long and bitter nights. We need only mention this fact to awake the sympathy of charitable people in Bombay and elsewhere who can mitigate a great deal of suffering by sending blankets and warm garments for the use of the occupants in the segregation camp. As matters are at present, undoubtedly a great deal of illness is caused by the insufficient covering available in a camp swept by the sharp and bitter winter wind. The segregation of the sick and the healthy offers the only chance of arresting the progress of the disease and diminishing the mortality. Nevertheless, the segregation and all that it involves is regarded as a great hardship, though it is submitted to sullenly as an inevitable accompaniment of the plague. Many of the natives ask querulously why the Government spend so much money and take so much trouble in removing people from their homes, when those measures have not stamped out the plague. The idea underlying this form of protest is that the plague, being sent by Providence, will continue, whatever a mortal Sircar may do until the cup of tribulation be drunk to the dregs. This fatalistic view is not shared by all, and the authorities could not act upon it even if it were. The disposal of the bodies of the victims of the plague is effected in large furnaces in which cremation puts an end to the danger of infection from the dead.

THE ultimatum to the Ahmednagar Education Society, to which we have referred, is discussed with much interest both in that city and in Poona. The Society in question is on the same lines as the Deccan Education Society, which has recently been moved to consider the propriety of exercising a stricter discipline in regard to the staff of the Ferguson College. We hear that the action taken by the Director of Public Instruction requiring the dismissal of the headmaster and the assistants of the Ahmednagar High School as the alternative of that school being taken up by the Government, will form the subject of an interpellation at the next meeting of the Legislative Council. The specific act of the headmaster which brought things to a crisis, was the publication in the columns of the *Sudurshan—The Improver*—of a long speech of his own on the Shivaji festival. The determination to purge the schools of those spouting schoolmasters who have become a public nuisance, will have the warm approval of all sensible people, both Europeans and Natives.

WITH the assent of his Excellency the Viceroy, the Central Executive Committee, Calcutta, have resolved to close the subscription list of the I. F. C. R. Fund on the 31st instant.

THE Hon'ble Mr. P. M. Mehta has resigned his seat in the Governor's Legislative Council as a representative of the Bombay Corporation. We hear that Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee is likely to be a candidate for the vacancy, and will be influentially supported.

WE are informed that Mr. Dinshaw Edulji Wacha and Dr. K. N. Bahadurji have put themselves forward as candidates for the seat in the Legislative Council of the Bombay Government, left vacant by the resignation of the Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta.

WHEN he left Bombay in the monsoon on six months' leave, Mr. R. H. Vincent, the Commissioner of Police, was undecided as to whether he would return, but he has now decided to do so, and will be back in Bombay early in the New Year. Government have gladly granted Mr. Vincent a further extension of time.

MR. GEORGE LAMBERT D'ARC must have been gratified at the large and enthusiastic attendance at the Tivoli Theatre, last night. The arrangements made by the D'Arcs were excellent as usual. Mr. D'Arc has got together a new company of puppets, new pantomime, etc. The scenery is most artistic, and appealed to most present. Mother Shipton and her family, the Mebreater Pierote on Stilts, and the Mysterious Turk were rewarded with loud applause. The Clog and Plantaton dance were very good. After an interval the pantomime, Robinson Crusoe, was put on. This was gorgeously mounted, every scene being charming. The Salvation Army there also scored. At the close there was a transformation scene rightly described as "grand." It pleased the audience immensely, and they applauded to the echo, all leaving well pleased with the entertainment. D'Arc's Marionettes are sure to do well during their stay.

THE loans raised by the Bombay Municipality reach a total of 330½ lakhs, exclusive of the 25 lakhs loan now being raised. The balance of these loans available for expenditure at the beginning of the present financial year was 22¼ lakhs, but is estimated that balance on April 1st next will only be Rs. 1,14,136.

WE hear that the managers of the recent successful concert, in aid of the funds of the Indo-British Schools, have handed over Rs. 900 to the treasurer of the institution. For this good result the thanks of the managers are due not only to the performers who so kindly gave their services, and to the friends who by buying and selling tickets helped the good cause, but also to the friends who generously sent more than the value of the tickets taken by them, and in some cases sent kind donations without drawing on the supply of tickets.

THE *Madras Mail* writes:—"In our Trichinopoly notes on Friday last our correspondent erroneously described the costume of the Dorai Rajah at the Fancy Dress Ball as that of a Negapatam Fisherman. It was a Neapolitan Fisherman that the Rajah represented so well. The "costume" of a Negapatam fisherman would better, perhaps, be described as a want of costume."

A STRAITS paper says:—A few days ago while a Tien was gathering oysters on the banks of the Elathur stream, Calicut, a man-eating crocodile, yearning for a dainty dinner, caught hold of the Tien by the leg. The saurian reckoned without its host. Tien with much presence of mind caught hold of the crocodile's throat and gave it a vigorous squeeze. The monster then let go and made a grab at the Tien's shoulder. The Tien was not in a mood to be eaten up, so he made one more effort to baulk his enemy. With the sharp iron implement that he used for digging up oysters, he inflicted such severe injuries on the eyes and nose of the crocodile that the creature gave up the prospect of his dinner and went off into the safety of deep water. The man is lying seriously ill.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE REPORTED MASSACRE OF AN EXPEDITION.

LONDON, DEC. 15.

An official despatch has been received in Paris which denies the massacre of Major Marchand's expedition, which is believed to be safe.

GREECE AND THE PORTE.

Greece has asked the Porte to extend for one month the term of ratification of the Treaty of Peace.

Diplomatists at Constantinople are much surprised at this.

ABYSSINIAN EXPEDITION TO GONDOKORO.

LONDON, DEC. 14.

The *Times* publishes news from Harrar that the Abyssinians are preparing for a great expedition, the objective of which is believed to be Gondokoro or elsewhere on the Nile.

THE ENGINEERS' STRIKE.

The conference between the masters and the engineers has been resumed, and there seems to be a better prospect of a settlement being arrived at.

CRICKET AT SYDNEY.

BRILLIANT PLAY OF RANJITSINHJI.

In the match at Sydney, the Englishmen were out for 551, of which Ranjitsinhji made 175.

The Australians then went in, and made 86 for five wickets.

Ranjitsinhji's superb play and pluck is causing great enthusiasm among Australians.

DEC. 15.

Australia was out for 237, and followed on, making 126 for one wicket.

NEW ITALIAN CABINET.

ROME, DEC. 14.

The Marquis di Rudini has finally reconstructed the Cabinet.

Signor Venosta, Admiral Brin, and Signor Luzzetti Luigi retain their portfolios of Foreign Affairs, Marine, and Treasury, respectively, whilst Signor Zanardella becomes Minister of Justice.

THE PESTILENCE IN POONA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

POONA, DEC. 15.

There were 65 cases and 50 deaths recorded to-day, of which 12 occurred in Sukerwar Peith, Kasba 10, Raviwar 6, and Vetal 5; in the Cantonment 6 cases and 3 deaths; in the Suburban limits one case; and in the District 6 cases and 5 deaths.

In the General Plague Hospital 40 were admitted, 35 discharged cured, and 21 died; in the Mahomedan Hospital 5 were admitted, 8 discharged cured, and 4 died; in the Hindu 4 were admitted, and 4 died; and in the Jew one was admitted.

THE VICEROY'S CUP.

LATEST BETTING.

CALCUTTA, DEC. 15.

Sprightly is reported to have done very good in the trial, yesterday, and is now considered such a certainty for the Viceroy's Cup, that there is very little doing in the betting market.

Following is the latest betting:—Evens on Sprightly; 9 to 2 Leonidas; 6 to 1 Idolater; 8 to 1 Jack O'Lantern; 10 to 1 Donegal; and longer odds the rest.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

H. E. the Commander-in-Chief and Lady White arrived this morning.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, DEC. 14.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Borneo (extra), left here yesterday afternoon for China direct.

ADEN, DEC. 14.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Imperator, from Trieste, sailed for Bombay this afternoon, and is expected to arrive here on Sunday afternoon, the 19th instant.

COLOMBO, DEC. 14.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Vindobona, from Kobe, arrived this afternoon.

DEC. 15.

Mail steamer Valetta from Australia arrived H. M. S. Royal Arthur from Aden arrived.

The N. Y. K. steamer Yamaguchi Maru, left Singapore for Kongkong on the 14th instant.

The Florio Rubattino S. N. Company's steamer Singapore, Captain Pizzarelo, sailed from Aden on the morning of the 15th instant, and is expected to arrive in Bombay on Sunday, the 19th instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, DEC. 14.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady, Surats dull.

Good Bhownuggur	2 23-32.

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

2¾ per cent. Consols	112 15-16
3 per cent. Rentes	104
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	117½
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	60 7-16
Bar Silver	26 5-8

The Sum of about £75,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

DECEMBER 15.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Private telegrams in secret language for Greece cannot be accepted.

Private telegrams for Crete must be in plain French or Turkish. Secret language forbidden.

New Caledonia cable interrupted.

Cable Pernambuco Ceara interrupted.

Durban reports all Transvaal lines interrupted.

Cable Sitia Rhodes interrupted.

Chinese notify reopening of Kiouchow (Shantung), and the opening of an office at Tsintau in the same province.

Cable San Thome Loanda interrupted.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 15th December 1897.

[Difference in Longitude allowed for.]

Via.	Latest Dates.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Teheran	15	1	21 p.m.	...	30
Suez	15	3	p.m.	...	9

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., 15th December 1897.

	Maximum Time.		Minimum Time.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	44	...	1
" Karachi	...	15	..	1
" Madras	...	29	..	1

MR. H. G. WELLS is recasting "The War of the Worlds." Not only is he re-writing the story, but he is to add four new chapters, including a grotesque and vivid picture of the Martians in their encampment. Mr. Heinemann will publish the story next January.

THE TIRAH EXPEDITION.

THE MARCH DOWN THE BARA VALLEY.

A DIARY OF THE MOVEMENT.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

SWAI KOT, DEC. 14.

The force has just marched in after a very arduous march down the Bara Valley. The following is a summary of events:—

Dec. 5: At Bagh the Adam Khels complied with the terms. The Kamtar and Malikdins failed and their forts and towers were destroyed. Our casualties were one Gordon severely wounded. General Gaselee's force occupied Chingaz pass.

Dec. 6: Sir W. Lockhart with General Gaselee's forces returned to Bagh, having successfully dealt with the Chamkannis.

Dec. 7: General Westmacott's Brigade marched to Dwatoi dropping the Sappers and Pioneers half way to improve the very bad part of the road.

Dec. 8: Two King's Own Scottish Borderers killed on picquet duty at Dwakkoi.

In taking another hill near the camp the 3rd Gurkhas had one killed; the 36th Sikhs three wounded. General Kempster's Brigade marched half way to Dwakkoi. Rainy morning.

Dec. 9: General Kempster arrived at Dwakkoi. General Westmacott punished the Kuki Khels.—Casualties, 36th Sikhs one killed, one wounded, and 3rd Gurkhas two wounded.

Dec. 10: General Westmacott marched eight miles to Sandhana; General Kempster three miles in rear. Our casualties were twenty killed and wounded by considerable desultory firing from both sides of the river. Rainy night.

Dec. 11: The whole force marched to Taragharl, ten miles from Sandhana. Very wet day; progress difficult. Rear-guard of General Kempster's Brigade did not reach camp. Lieut. Williams, transport officer wounded. Thirteen casualties.

Dec. 12: Halted. General Kempster's rear-guard came in having lost about forty killed and wounded.

Dec. 13: Force marched eight miles, the 4th Brigade fighting. Heavy rear-guard action and casualties over forty. No details. Capt. Norie 2nd Gurkhas lost an arm. Lieut. West of the 3rd Gurkhaswas killed; Lieut. Champian, 3rd Gurkhas slightly wounded. Lieut. Short Scots Fusilier, wounded.

Dec. 14: Force marched to Swai Kot, joining General Hammond's column.

GENERAL LOCKHART'S MOVEMENTS.

CONTINUOUS ATTACKS ON THE REAR-GUARD.

HEAVY LOSSES BY THE ENEMY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

CALCUTTA, DEC. 15.

General Lockhart marched on the 13th with the 2nd Division from Sherkhel, about three miles down Bara Valley, to Galikhel, and thence by road to north over the hills to the vicinity of Shenkanar, where a halt was made for the night. The 3rd Brigade was about two and a-half miles in advance of the 4th Brigade, which formed the rear-guard.

There was continuous opposition from both flanks throughout the march, and on several occasions the rear-guard was heavily pressed. The enemy were chiefly Zakkakhels and Kukikhels, but every section of the Afridis is said to have been represented.

General Hammond went with a force on the 13th, taking doolies, and returned the same afternoon to Swai Kot with an escort. No water, forage, or supplies were procurable on the spot on Monday night, but pakhals were filled before leaving the river at Lahkhel.

The defences of the villages on both banks of the river between Sherkhel and Lalikhel were destroyed.

Particulars of the casualties on the 13th are not yet to hand, but the number of killed and wounded is said to have been about forty. Very severe punishment was inflicted on the enemy, who are estimated to have lost from 300 to 400.

On the 14th the force marched to Mamani, and camped about a mile east of General Hammond's Camp. The 3rd Brigade was unopposed, but the 4th Brigade in the rear was again attacked by the enemy, who were repulsed with heavy loss. The country being more open, our casualties were fewer, but about three men were killed and seven wounded. The whole force was in camp by six in the evening.

General Lockhart halts at Mamani to-day, and proceeds to Bara on the 17th.

MOVEMENTS OF THE BRIGADES.

JOINING HANDS WITH GENERAL HAMMOND'S FORCE.

ALLAHABAD, DEC. 15.

A telegram to the *Pioneer* from Barkai (14th), dated Mamani, 14th December, says:—The whole of the main Column marched about half-way from this place yesterday. General Wesmacott's Brigade which covered the retirement had very severe fighting, Lieutenant G. W. M. West, of the 3rd Gurkhas, being killed, and Lieutenant Champian (same regiment), slightly wounded. The number of casualties among the men is not known, but they occurred principally amongst the K. O. S. B's, 3rd Gurkhas, and the 36th Sikhs. No water was obtainable in camp last night. General Kempster's Brigade marched here this morning, and was met half-way by General Hammond's troops, the 4th Brigade following. The enemy again pressed the retirement. The casualties are not known yet. The enemy suffered heavily yesterday in the crossing which came between the cross fire of the 3rd Gurkhas and the K. O. S. B.'s and the machine gun. Numbers of them were seen to fall. Captain Norie's left arm has had to be amputated. He is doing well. A good many animals from General Kempster's Brigade are missing since the march of the 11th instant.

A telegram, dated Peshawar, 14th December (Camp S.-W. of Mamani, 13th December), states:—General Symons, with a part of the 1st Brigade and the Divisional Troops, arrived this morning from Sapri and joined hands with General Hammond's force. Sir William Lockhart and the 2nd Division are expected here to-morrow. A party of the 1st Brigade that had to bivouac in the Sapri Pass last night, camped on Sapri to-day. During the night a few shots were fired into the tents, severely wounding one man of the Derbyshires, and breaking the rifle of another, and hitting the pouch of the third. On the march down, this morning, into Sapri, the baggage was fired into, and a mule was killed. As all the supplies for the large force collecting here have to be brought out from Peshawar, and as the track is only a single one, where the animals cannot pass each other, the 1st Division moves on at once to Bara, and will have to march by a new and unexplored road via Mir Killa, so as not to block the supplies coming in from Peshawar. The road will have to be improved as the force moves along, and its march will, therefore, be a slow and uncertain. No opposition to the force is expected.

CROSSING THE MASTURA RAVINE AND SAPRI PASS.

AN UNIQUE MILITARY OPERATION.

Camp Ilam Gudr, 14th December.—A part of the 1st Brigade and a greater part of the Divisional troops of the 1st Division marched in here from the junction of the Mastura and Bara rivers to-day under command of the G. O. C. the 1st Division. Yesterday afternoon, it was reported by General Symons that if he marched his Division down the only known road from Barkai to Fort Bara he would block the convoys taking up supplies to the 2nd Division and General Hammond's troops, and steps were immediately taken to find another road. A reconnaissance was sent out of the Sappers, who set to work to make a crossing over the deep Mastura River ravine. On the report of the reconnaissance it was determined to risk getting down on the new unknown line, and the ever willing Sapper Companies were out again two hours before dawn working by moonlight and made two miles of road before the troops started. After crossing the road it was greatly improved, and the force and transport got through easily and safely to a distance of about 11 miles. To-morrow General Hart will move down the same road with the remainder of the Tirah Brigade. General Gaselee will follow with his Troops to-day. He is crossing the Sapri Pass. All are anxious that they should get over safely. A few more particulars reached here of the crossing of the 1st Brigade. When the troops got benighted, they lit large fires all down the pass and the ravine, and the transport was passed on by light of fires up to midnight. It is believed that the crossing of a very difficult pass in the enemy's country by light of bonfires at night is an unique military operation.

The 30th Punjab Infantry rear-guard were thirty hours crossing the Sapri Pass, and as they met with opposition they had here and there to crown the precipitous heights to drive the Afridis. General Hart remained out two whole days and a night, and came in with the last of his troops last night. A Comissariat babu fell down a dry well 50 feet deep in camp. It is wonderful to relate he was not hurt. Captain Graham went down and got the man up. It seems odd that the large force stationed here for many weeks had not reconnoitered the new road found out to-day, nor from Mamani moved at all up towards Sapri, although it must have been known that the whole of the 1st Division was marching down that way.

THE TRADE OF BOMBAY FROM APRIL TO OCTOBER.

DURING the seven months ending on October 31st last, the foreign trade of the Port of Bombay compared with the trade of the corresponding months of 1895 and 1896 was as follows:—

	March to October		
IMPORTS.	1895	1896	1897
Merchandise	14,58,83,101	16,58,80,148	12,68,77,869
Treasure	5,91,82,622	6,15,21,091	10,06,55,740
EXPORTS.			
Foreign Merchandise	1,25,19,835	2,03,60,027	1,61,16,262
Indian	21,00,98,759	21,55,47,171	15,80,57,183
Treasure	2,26,19,946	2,84,39,247	3,91,09,686
	45,73,07,263	49,17,48,284	43,88,16,840

The enormous import of silver two or three months ago, owing to the belief that the Mints were to be reopened, has given the returns for the present year a better position than they really occupy, when compared from a trade point of view with the figures for the preceding years. Excluding treasure from the calculation, it will be seen that the merchandise of this year was between nine and ten crores of rupees less than in the previous year, the respective figures being 3,814 lakhs for 1896, and 2,849 lakhs for the present year. It will be seen that for the seven months, March to October last, the treasure imported was less than 25 per cent. below the value of the imports of merchandise, a very exceptional circumstance. In fact, the imports of treasure for the seven months is considerably larger than the total for the whole of 1896-97, which was 1,047 lakhs. In the month of October the treasure imported was worth considerably more than the whole volume of merchandise, the respective figures being 197 lakhs and 233 lakhs. In the corresponding month of last year the merchandise imported was worth 275 lakhs, and the treasure only 97 lakhs. The steamers entering the harbour during the seven months of this year numbered 256, as compared with 345 in the analagous period of last year.

The following comparative statistics of the quantities or value of principal Indian commodities shipped to Bombay from foreign countries during the seven months will prove of interest:—

	April to October.		
IMPORTS.	1895.	1896.	1897.
	gals.	gals.	gals.
Liquors	621,289	689,411	816,68
	tons.	tons.	tons.
Salt	175	104	168
	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
Sugar	842,191	704,330	860,769
	tons.	tons.	tons.
Metals	52,859	47,846	47,657
	value Rs.	value Rs.	value Rs.
Machinery and Mill-work	58,67,619	76,70,319	60,52,896
Mineral Oil	37,10,363	68,37,184	74,95,930
Cotton goods	3,60,16,401	5,05,57,626	3,24,05,181
Silk Manufactures	58,77,728	69,66,355	42,15,054
Woollen Manufactures	39,65,904	43,12,928	17,98,863

On the export side of the account the quantities or value of certain of the principal staples shipped from Bombay were as follows:—

	April to October.		
EXPORTS.	1895.	1896.	1897.
	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
Coffee	4,244	4,807	3,519
Wheat and wheat flour	2,696,365	1,568,123	248,202
Opium	21,474	18,931	12,719
Indigo	3,127	4,926	4,269
Cotton	1,762,746	1,989,333	1,586,208
Seeds	5,025,237	4,928,021	3,414,298
	value Rs.	value Rs.	value Rs.
Cotton goods	4,36,12,240	5,07,93,720	3,90,28,446

The import duty exclusive of salt collected in Bombay was Rs. 85,83,108 in 1895, Rs. 88,25,661 in 1896, and Rs. 80,79,445 in 1897. The imports and exports coastwise, viz., Bombay Presidency, Indian ports to other ports in India, was as follows:—

COASTING TRADE.	April to October.		
	1895.	1896.	1897.
Imports.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Indian produce and manufactures	7,89,40,215	6,56,82,063	7,25,04,635
Foreign merchandise	30,03,673	25,65,471	29,70,662
Exports.			
Indian produce and manufactures	4,62,37,894	4,53,68,063	4,31,69,858
Foreign merchandise	2,71,83,609	2,61,30,243	2,56,63,817
Total merchandise	15,53,65,401	13,97,45,860	14,43,28,972
Add treasure—			
Imports	10,29,481	11,14,583	13,60,767
Exports	39,22,542	18,41,842	22,10,883
Total coasting trade	16,03,17,429	14,27,02,590	14,79,00,561

MILITARY NWES.

LIEUTENANT G. T. BRADFORD, Royal Munster Fusiliers, is permitted to resign his Commission.

LIEUTENANT W. K. P. STAPLETON-COTTON is permitted to resign his probationary appointment in the Indian Staff Corps and is posted to the 19th Hussars, pending War Office orders.

THE following appointments are made:—15th Madras Infantry.—Lieutenant H. H. G. Stansfeld to be Wing Officer, vice Higginson. 19th Madras Infantry.—Lieutenant A. W. F. Knox to by Wing Officer, vice Lieutenant Donnan. 3rd Madras Infantry.—Lieutenant F. Gratton to be officiating Wing Officer. 33rd Madras Infantry.—Lieutenant H. G. L. Corbett to be Wing Officer, vice Captain Johnson.

MR. MURRAY is about to issue a new work by Dr. Moberley, Professor of Pastoral Theology in Oxford University. "Ministerial Priesthood," as it is called, consists of six chapters, preliminary to the study of the Ordinal. The author also deals with the Anglican priesthood's claims to authority, and with recent questions raised, or revived, by the Church of Rome.

THE INSANITARY CONDITION OF BOMBAY.

VIEWS OF THE SURGEON, GOCULDAS TEJPAL HOSPITAL.

IN the course of his report on the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital for 1896, Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Parakh makes some interesting remarks as to the causes of the prevalence of malarious fever in Bombay, and also of the "bubonic plague poison, settling and flourishing in Bombay." He states the causes to be as under:—

(*a*) Stagnation of moisture in the soil of certain parts of Bombay, where, owing to leveliness of surface, drainage is very difficult, the rainfall being heavy, and people not being economical in the use of the drinking water abundantly supplied to them. Moisture in the ground floor of houses and in the rooms on the upper floors also. The ordinary "nahanees" and "morees" are badly constructed, the floors being porous and the walls near them also porous; they are not cleansed or flushed, and yet constantly kept wet and are used not only for bathing purposes for which they are intended, but as urinals and often as latrines. Thus, there is retention of moisture and filth in and about them and, as they are generally in the sleeping rooms, the air of these rooms is always more or less contaminated. The ground floors are moist because very often there is no provision to convey the rain-water away from the foundations and walls of the buildings, and the floors themselves are not well made and allow of moisture to rise through them.

(*b*) The houses of the poor, and also some houses of the well-to-do in Bombay, are built in defiance of all laws of sanitation, some of the streets being very narrow and some houses having not sufficient air space between them for ordinary ventilation, let alone free perflation of air. The staircases and passages and rooms are narrow, dark, damp, and ill-ventilated. There are very few windows in the rooms, and some of them open on to very narrow gullies where all kinds of vegetable and animal refuse, and even fecal matter, are often thrown there to remain and decompose and contaminate the ground. The gullies and streets, on to which these things are thrown, are not swept and cleaned often enough.

(*c*) The dirty habits of the natives, which allow of human excreta to contaminate the air, the water and the soil. I have often seen in the houses of even well-to-do Banias and Bhatias, and Khojas and Memons in Bhuleshwar, Khojah Moholla, and even in some Parsee houses in the Fort, as much disregard for sanitation as in any poor man's house. I have seen and inhaled and felt filth in all its varied forms, accumulated on the floors and nestling in nooks and corners and furniture, so much so that I have often expressed to the medical friends who call me in consultation my great unwillingness to visit again the same dark, damp and filthy places where every second step one took, one stood a chance of accidently trampling on fecal accumulations said to be harmless, because for sooth they were only due to children's squatting!! Drinking-water in Bombay may be good at its source and in the supply pipes; but when it is stored in copper or earthen pots and placed on "nahanes" walls and nahanee floors and such other most undesirable situations, exposed to foul air and dust—and what not—it could be hardly called pure. Many natives sleep in the warm weather with scarcely any clothing round them; with their abdomens always exposed, and so they are very apt to catch chills; and chill is a very powerful nervous depressant predisposing one to malarious fever, dysentery, diarrhœa, &c. In the cold weather again they hermetically seal up their rooms, and as if that was not enough to exclude air, they cover their heads up and breathe and rebreathe their own expired air, and the similarly tainted expired air of the other inmates of the same room, along with the contaminated air of the room itself, forms as poisonous a mixture as could well be conceived.

It will thus be perceived that in such household and with such habits the air is reeking with filth, the water is tainted with filth, and the floors inside and the ground in the street outside are sodden with filth, and this has been going on for years and years. These conditions are in the words of Sir William Jenner "The death-dealing weapons in the destroyer's hands."

In the city of Bombay then, as contrasted with Mofussil stations to the ordinary causes of malarious fevers, namely, decomposing vegetable matter, dampness and chills are added owing to over crowding, fecal and other contamination of air; and hence these fevers in Bombay partake more of the character of typhoid fever and are not amenable to quinine, and are more fatal. The imperfect drainage system of Bombay is another source of ground air contamination, and even when the system is made perfect, I doubt whether it will ever work well in future.

The water-carriage system of conservancy may be well suited to the habits of Englishmen in England and may be the best sanitary system there, but in Bombay such being the dirty habits and the sanitary ignorance and the apathy of the people, it can never in my opinion be carried out honestly with that scientific exactness and thoroughness that it is carried out in London. Even there how dangerous the system has proved now and again, and how disastrous have been the results of faulty and dishonest workmanship.

In reference to the work of the Hospital Surgeon Lieut-Col-Parekh says:—

ATTENDANCE OF PATIENTS.

A. In-door Patients—The total number of admissions during the year was 2,269 as contrasted with 2,465 of last year, being a decrease of 196. The total treated in the wards was 2,360 as contrasted with 2,551 of last year, being a decrease of 191. Of these, 1,988 were males, 264 females, and 108 children; and classified according to race, there were 1,288 Hindus, 727 Mahomedans, 252 Native Christians, 77 Parsees, and 16 of other denominations, showing that all races took advantage of this institution in proportion to the population of each. Each bed accommodated during the year 19 patients. The average detention in hospital was 16 days. The average daily number of in-door patients was 102·6, the average of men being 85·7, women 12·0 and children 4·9.

B. Out-door Patients.—The total number of admissions was 14,347 as contrasted with 16,169 of last year, showing a decrease of 1,822. The total treated in the out-door dispensary was 14,454 as contrasted with 16,285 of last year, showing a decrease of 1,831. Of these, 9,779 were males, 1,921 females and 2,754 children; and classified according to race, there were 8,120 Hindus, 3,800 Mahomedans, 1,849 Parsees, 661 Native Christians, and 24 of other denominations. The average daily number of sick out-patients was 102·5, the average of men being 68·7, of women 14·8, and children 19.

MORTALITY AND ITS CAUSES.

There were in all 353 deaths as contrasted with 297 of last year. The percentage to total treated was 15 as contrasted with 11·6 of last year. Of the total number of deaths, 76 occurred within 24 hours, 81 within 4 days, and 193 above a week after admission. The largest number of deaths occurred in the month of August and the smallest number in October. This was not because October was by any means healthy, but because the admissions were fewer. The principal diseases and injuries which caused the largest number of deaths were in the following order:—(1) Diarrhœa, 54. (2) Privation, 50. (3) Tubercle, 46. (4) Dysentry, 33. (5) Pneumonia, 20. (6) Remittent fever, 15. (7) Multiple injuries, 14. (8) Bronchitis, chronic, 13. (9) Tetanus, 10. (10) Anœmia, 9. (11) Opium poisoning, 7.

The first six diseases causing death occurred amongst the very poorest of Bombay, such as beggars and pilgrims, passing through and arriving at Bombay from foreign parts and those who came from different parts of India in search of food and employment to Bombay.

From the month of September to the end of the year several cases of Bubonic Plague sought admission in the hospital. The cases were no sooner diagnosed than they were given in charge of the police or put in a municipal van and sent to the Infectious Hospital. In three cases the patients were admitted as they showed no characteristic signs of the disease at the time and were kept segregated in the verandahs. As soon as they declared themselves to be of true plage, they were sent to the Infectious Hospital.

CHURCH GATE STATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In connection with the article headed "The New B. B. & C. I. Railway Administrative Offices," appearing in your columns of to-day, let me very reasonably and respectfully draw the attention of the Railway authorities to the fact that much disappointment is caused to the crowd of passengers waiting eagerly for the train on the platform owing to the Church Gate station being built very awkwardly. This station is left wide open, without any roof, and the inconvenience to the passengers, especially in the the monsoon, can be better understood than described. It is an admitted fact that among the local stations, Church Gate station is the most important one, and the accommodation, to say the least of it, is very limited. There is but one waiting-room, which provides seats only for 15 or 20 passengers. Now that the offices of the company are nearly completed, and in view of the possibility of connecting this building with the station, it would be a relief to the public if a reconstruction scheme of this station be drawn up and it be built on principles that would provide adequate accommodation for the passengers.—Yours, &c.,

Dec. 15. K. D. D.

MESSRS. MARCUS WARD AND CO. will shortly publish a Gladstone Birthday Book, containing quotations for every day from his writings and speeches.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Fort, Northern	1	1	5
B Mandvi, Umarkhadi, and Dongri	5a	1	19
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao & Khumbharwada	6	1	19
D Girgaum	1	0	8
E Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura & Byculla	7	4	24
F Parel	1	0	7
G Mahim	0	0	2
Water Division	2b	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	12	15
Total	23	19	99
Total plague deaths to date	13,783	11,519	
Same date last year	48	29	188
Total mortality same date 1895	..	...	78

a Recent arrival from Marwar.

b One ex. s. s. Sirsa, from Calcutta, via Malabar Coast ports, removed to Arthur Road Hospital, and one ex s.s. Muzaffari, from Dock, removed to E. G. Hospital.

CHOLERA.

Attack	1
Death	1

THE NEW RULES AS TO SEGREGATION OF THE HEALTHY.

Considerable uneasiness has been caused amongst the labouring population and native traders by the proposal of the Plague Committee to carry out on a modified scale the segregation of healthy persons from infected dwellings. It has been erroneously supposed that any person attending the funeral of a plague victim would be segregated, and the belief that this is the case has almost led to a cessation of business on the part of grain dealers in the city, and also of the piece-goods merchants. But it was explained to the respective leaders that their view of the new segregation rules was an exaggerated one, and that no person going to a funeral would be interfered with, and therefore they continued work. There was also some unrest amongst the labourers at the Docks, and it was only when the Port Trust authorities granted ground to their contractors to erect sheds for segregation that the likelihood of a strike was obviated. The new rules are also leading to the concealment of cases in a more cunning manner than before, and the removal of the dead by night from the house or chawl where they fall victims to the disease is being practised. Yesterday morning the body of a woman who had died from plague was found near the Victoria Hotel Frere, Road, and the police ascertained that her husband had secretly removed the corpse during the night to avoid having to vacate the premises he was living in. A day or two ago two cases of plague were found concealed among the cotton bales on the Cotton Green. Dr. Gibson and Rao Saheb Ellapa Balaram with their staff have for the last two or three days been examining Kamatipura and Nagpada districts, and they have been instructed to cause the infected houses to be vacated. Several families living there were asked to remove to the Segregation Camp erected in Foras Road by Rao Saheb Ellapa Balaram. They at first declined to avail themselves of this offer; and it was only after a good deal of persuasion that they removed to the segregation huts, where every necessity is provided for at the generous donor's cost. Houses alleged to be locked were found to contain human beings suffering from relapsing fever and other contagious diseases. A suspicious case having been taken to the hospital, the man died shortly after admission. In another house a person was found suffering from plague, and was sent to the Telugu Hospital. It is evident that the segregation of the healthy even on the limited scale proposed by the Plague Committee will be attended with great difficulty.

MEDICAL OFFICERS' REPORTS.

These reports show that a case of suspicious fever was removed from a house at Victoria Bunder to the Grant Road Hospital. Two cases of plague were discovered from Bazaar Gate Street, Fort, and one from Mint Road, all of which were removed to hospitals. A suspicious case was also reported from the latter place and kept under observation. Two cases of bubonic fever were also reported from the Parel and Mahim wards. Two cases of plague, and three of suspicious fever were discovered in the Mandvie ward. One death from plague was also recorded in the same district. One plague case in the Market Section and one in Bhuleshwar Setion were recorded. A Bunia dealer in grains was removed to Narelwady Camp; under the New Contact rules.

QUARANTINE REPORTS.

There were yesterday 1,599 persons detained under quarantine in the Modikhana Camp; 1,201 in the Wari Bunder Camp and 674 in the Narelwady Camp.

HOSPITAL RETURNS.

The number of patients remaining under treatment in the several plague hospitals yesterday, was as under:—Arthur Road, 98; Parel, Government House, 34; Jain (Bhuleshwar), 19; Grant Road, 15; Dariasthan, 10; Hindu Fever, 9; Adamji Peerbhoy, 7; Julai, 7; Telugu, 6; Nizampura, 5; Bhathia, 3; Jain (Parel), 3; and Don Tod 2.

VASANJEE TRICUMJEE'S CUTCHI DOSSA OSWAL HOSPITAL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Nugent, Dewan Bahadur Manibhai Jasbhai, and Rao Bahadur Bhaskerrao Balkrishna Pitale visited this hospital yesterday morning. The party was received by Shet Vasanjee Tricumjee Mulji, Messrs. Hirajee Ghelabhai Chansee Parbat, Valjee Vardhaman, Dr. Munchershah N. Dessana, Messrs. Tokershee Shamjee Jivraj, Dadybhai Bhagubhai Zaveri, Khetsey Jedha, Govindjee Shivajee, Thobhan Aspal, Nathoobhai, Virjee Shivajee, and others. This hospital was founded by Mr. Vasanjee Tricumjee in March last, and was continued till July, the whole expenses being borne by the founder, Mr. Vasanjee. Fifty patients were admitted to the hospital, out of whom 17 completely recovered. Although the institution was established for the sole benefit of the Cutchi Dossa Oswal caste, Brahmins and others found access to it through the munificence of the obliging Shet. Sir Charles Ollivant, the Plague Committee. District Medical officers, and various European and native gentlemen have borne testimony as to the satisfactory arrangements and the treatment of the patients whilst in hospital. On December 1st Mr. Vassanjee decided to re-open the hospital. Dr. Munchershah N. Dessana, L. M. & S., has been again placed in charge. The Hon'ble Mr. Nugent wrote in the visitors' book as follows—"I visited the hospital this morning. There were in it two patients, recovering from plague. The arrangement appear excellent, and the wards are beautifully clean, neat, and cool." The guests were garlanded and presented with flowers and bouquets. Mr. Vassanjee took the party to the dispensary at Mandvie, established at Mandvi Main Road, where the number of out-door patients is considerable. It is established in the name of his father-in-law, the late well-known Shet Harbham Narsi Natha and Bhimsey Manek.

THE CORPORATION SQUABBLE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The gale of heroic virtue, which has just swept through the Municipal Council Hall, provides a fitting occasion for an enquiry into the individual value of some of our representatives from the citizen point of view. The onslaught they made upon the Health Officer, and the determination they showed to censure him, would lead us to expect that in all matters touching conservancy and sanitation they were one and all above reproach. They can talk: the very stones know it, they can combine in matters of common interest, and they can vote solid to realise their wishes, but to form a just estimate of their value to the city there is certain information required which the Health Department alone can give. I would suggest, for the information of the electors and the public, that a return be made of the notices that have been served upon members of the Corporation during the past five years for neglect or infringement of the rules of the Health Department. There is every reason to believe that the return would be most instructive—even to the point of indicating that the withdrawal of certain members into private life would be a positive advantage to the Corporation. There will shortly be at work in Bombay a body of men whose methods of business will provoke constant comparisons which will not always be to the advantage of our Corporation. They will bring method, special knowledge, and a sense of the value of time to their task, along with a very clear sense of personal responsibility, all of which qualities are likely to throw shadows across our Municipal Hall. However, since exposures are the order of the day, let them go all round impartially. The city cannot fail to benefit from a vigorous and searching enquiry. My suggestion will, I hope, commend itself to all overs of FAIR PLAY.

THE PLAGUE AT DAMAUN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DAMAUN, DEC. 12.

I HAVE translated the following interesting papers which appeared in the September number of *Archivos do Medicina*, published in Lisbon, the first being the report of the German Committee on the Plague in India, the second on the plague in Damaun, and the third a paper by Dr. Virgilio Poiares on M. Haffkine's inoculations in Damaun.

THE GERMAN COMMITTEE.

The *Deutschi Med. Woche*, 1897, No. 31, has the following:—One of the points to which the German Committee specially directed its attention was the study of the resistance of the specific agents (germs) of the plague outside the human organism.

Pure cultures, old and recent, from divers sources, submitted during 15 minutes to the temperature of 70° become completely dead.

In a series of experiments, employing cultures in broth, submitted during 10 minutes, to 55°, 60° and 70° came to the identical result.

At 80° five minutes are sufficient to produce a complete neutralisation. The temperature of ebullition is immediately mortal for the germs of the plague.

The corrosive sublimate (perchloryde of mercury) in the proportion of 1-1000 kills instantaneously the microbes. With lysol and the phenic acid at 1-100 the same result is obtained in 10 minutes.

The specific agent of the germ is very sensible to the action of mineral acids. Sulphuric acid at 1-2000 destroys it in 5 minutes. Hydrochloric acid at 1-1000 in ten minutes; with acetic acid at 1-200 it is not destroyed even in an hour.

Submitted to the direct action of sunlight in thin layers, upon glass, the germs of the plague are destroyed in 60 minutes.

Earth linen and wool impregnated with the plague germs and preserved in various mesological conditions were found to be virulent in a maximum period of 8 days.

Similar experiments showed in the same manner insignificant resistance of the germs of Kitasato-Yersin outside the human body.

In common water conducted through pipes the germs resisted only 3 days; in the same water, previously sterilised, 8 days.

The skin of two rats dead of plague was submitted to drying and examined every second day, in order to discover its virulence. In one case it was found inactive at the end of 4 days and in the other at the end of 6.

In bits of organs of infected animals also, the germs die rapidly, 7 days.

Sputum of persons attacked with the plague and which contains, as is known, numerous germs, preserved in test tubes in the ice-jug, had after 16 days lost all virulence.

In all experiments made, the germs of the plague were found as organisms that can live only in the oxygen of the air.

To separate the germ of the plague when it is found mixed with other bacteria, as in the sputum for example, leaves of gelatine serve the purpose.

This method gives many times better results than direct inoculation of impure products in the animals which die victims of victims of other micro-organisms, the diplococcus lanceolotus, etc.

The experiments in animals gave the following results:—

Two pigeons, two hens and two ganders were inoculated with enormous doses of virulent plague without manifesting any appriciable reaction. The same thing happened to two inoculated little pigs and to two others fed with rats infected by the plague.

The dog was found to be equally resisting. A cat strongly inoculated recovered after a slight local reaction accompanied with fever for four days. Another one had an abscess in the infected site, but the pus which was formed was sterile.

In five cats, which were very lean, caught in the streets, it was not possible to find the germ of the plague.

A monkey infected by scarification had hyperpyrexia for some days and a slight local infiltration, recovering, however, completely. Another one, injected with 1cc of a culture upon the skin died at the end of three days, with the septice micab form of the plague.

The sheep is also sensible to the action of the pestiferous virus; great hyperpyrexia, infiltration, and abscess in the injected part with numerous germs in the pus are the morbid signs observed, which nevertheless terminate by the cure.

The goat and the cow suffer in the same way, but the pus of the abscess which is formed is sterile. The horse is also resistant to the microbe of the plague.

As for rats and mice the Committee confirmed the discovery already made that these animals can be infected naturally.

M. HAFFKINE'S PROPHYLACTIC.

In Damaun, which is 100 English miles north of Bombay, the plague was raging for a considerable time. M. Haffkine performed there a great number of preventive inoculations. The Committee resolved to visit this Portuguese city, and it was graciously received by the Governor, Senhor Jose Kuchenbuck Villar, his Excellency accommodating the Committee in his house. Damaun is situated at the mouth of a small river which divides it into two parts, the northern part has about 10,000 inhabitants and the southern from five to six thousand. In December, January, and February some cases of plague were observed in individuals who came from Bombay and Karachi to Damaun, but they were not treated as epidemic. The epidemic manifested itself only in the beginning of March in *machis* and went on increasing, until it numbered 2,500 victims. It is remarkable that the epidemic should have confined itself exclusively to the northern part of the city, where it killed one-fourth of the population.

As there is not any appreciable difference in the soil, or in the manner of life, food, etc., of the people of the two divisions of Damaun, it is evident that the community of South Damaun must be attributed to the rigorous isolation carried out there, completely cutting off all communication with the northern part. This curious epidemic phenomenon suggests moreover that the plague cannot be transmitted either through the air or through water even a few hundreds of meters. There were as a matter of fact four cases in the southern part of the city, but they were all of individuals who had come from the other side of the river or who had been previously infected there. Happily these cases were promptly discovered and the sick persons were immediattely removed to the northern part of the city. The first cases were attributed to the arrival of a cargo-ship from Karachi bringing sick persons on board. The epidemic spread in the *machis'* quarters, where it found congenial soil. In this street live the poorest and filthiest of the population in low houses which are dark and full of all sorts of filth. As soon as they perceived that the plague had developed, the inhabitants of this street who were infected, abandoned their houses in terror, settling themselves on the sea-shore in pendals constructed hastily of oars, sails, etc.

Here a singular fact characteristic of the plague was observed: among the individuals who had run away from their houses, a few only were attacked, but in any of the houses already infected and which had not been entirely vacated, the epidemic continued raging. It spread from house-to-house and from one street to another, passed to the neighbouring street of Mahomedans where it caused fearful devastation; from there it passed rapidly to a street inhabited by tailors, and thence to the Banias' quarter, spreading everywhere. Only in one case did the disease leap any distance skipping some sides of streets and appearing on the opposite side wherever the *machis* lived. The disease had been imported from far from Karachi, by the *machis*, and now it was transported by the *machi* families running from one part of the city to the other. Many fugitives from Damaun went and established themselves in the neighbouring villages, without however manifesting up to now, any symptom of the disease. Why the plague clings with so much tenacity to the human habitation, why it does not break out simultaneously in diverse places in a city, but advances slowly from house to house, and what brings the contagion from one house to another, are things which only can be surmised, not xeplained. It cannot be attributed to the physical conditions of the soil, because the phenomenon occurs in soils of most diverse nature. The only thing that seems certain excepting direct personal contagion is the transport of the specific germ of the plague by rats and other animals. It has been generally observed that, preceding or accompanying an epidemic of plague, an epidemic disease in rats kills them in great numbers. In Damaun various persons state that after the appearance of the plague sick and dead rats were seen in some houses; in others, the plague appeared after the inhabitants had remarked the presence of dead rats. The natives of Damaun understand the relation between the plague of men and that of rats; so many abandoned their houses as soon as they found dead rats in their rooms. All the rats suddenly disappeared in the northern part of Damaun. This must be attributed to the epidemic. In the southern part, which was free from the disease, no disease was noted in those animals. An important part in the dissemination of the disease has been attributed to the pig. From what could be observed in Damaun such an hypothesis is most unlikely. In the streets of the city numerous pigs are found rootting constantly in the earth and refuse and still no one reports a case of death among these animals. The same may be said of dogs, cats, and other domestic animals.

When the German Committee arrived at Damaun there were not many sick, the greater part of the population having run away or died of the disease. Nevertheless some cases were found in the hospital and in various houses.

The hospital which previously served for lepers lies at a certain distance from the city and has accommodation for 20 persons. In one case of death an autopsy revealed the existence of typical changes in the bubonic plague and of numerous germs in the pus of an auxilliary buboe and in the splenetic pulp.

It appears to the Committee that neither medical assistance nor care from their family had been wanting to the patients treated at home, but they wanted light and air. Often, however, invalids whom their relatives abandoned to their lot were found in the pendals rudely constructed on the seashore.

The Committee saw in one of these pendals a boy of 15 years ill with the plague and lying senseless on the ground barely covered with ragged clothes.

With respect to the hygienic measures adopted by the authorities and the inhabitants to combat the epidemic, various Portuguese doctors were sent to Damaun to render medical service; the streets were cleansed, many houses whitewashed, the roofs had the tiles removed in order to give easy access to the air and sun; many disinfectants were employed, but all these efforts gave no appreciable results. All attention was directed to inoculations with M. Haffkin's lymph. About 1,400 persons were inoculated in two series at the time when the epidemic was rising, the second during the height of the plague.

Among the inoculated were almost all the Parsees residing at Damaun, numbering about 300 constituting the most intelligent inhabitants who lived under better conditions. Their servants and workmen were also inoculated.

The inoculations were made with sterilised cultures in liquid, in the arm or in the abdomen. The members of the Committee were present at the inoculation of about a hundred persons. The dose for adults was 2 1/2cc and for children from 1/2 to 1 cc according to age. The reaction shown by swelling and pain in the injected part and slight fever is variable; sometimes these symptoms are completely wanting, sometimes are considerable, disappearing in all cases without leaving any mark in 24 or 48 hours. When possible the inoculation is repeated at the end of 8 or 10 days by a larger dose. Generally, however, this was not done because the persons inoculated did not come again. In Damaun the Parsees and their servants were twice inoculated, but the greater part of other people only once. As for the preventive action of inoculation with M. Haffkine's lymph it is difficult to form an opinion. It would be an error if we compared the mortality of the group of the inoculated persons with that of the uninoculated. The Parsees who after the inoculation were almost free from plague, had not any case among them before inoculation. But among the other inoculated persons, Hindus chiefly, the mortality compared with that of the uninoculated is remarkable, and compels the conviction that the lymph has a great prophylactic power—a conclusion whichis in accord with the experiments made on animals by the German Committee. But the immunity is not absolute. Twenty-four cases were observed in which after the prophylactic inoculations, the plague manifested itself, ending in death. In some of these cases the malady appeared some days after the inoculation; probably the contagion had occurred before inoculation; about 20 cases were fatal in spite of the preventive treatment. But against these 20 deaths among the inoculated, we find more than a thousand deaths among the uninoculated. When the plague developed among the inoculated its course was of generally relative mildness.

Dr. Virgilio Poiares has written the following article, which appears in the "A Medicina Contemporanea," 1897:—

The writer was entrusted with the duty of applying the preventive inoculation of M. Haffkine at Damaun where the plague imported from Karachi and Bulsar at the end of February developed progressively in March, reaching its greatest hight at the end of April, at which time it occasioned more than 110 deaths daily.

The method of Haffkine consists of inoculation with sterilised cultures in broth at 70 deg. The surface of the cultural broth is covered with a layer of butter-milk to which the germs adhere, developing in stalactite form in the interior of the liquid. After well developing it breaks loose, agitating the cultural broth, then forms another, and so successively during a month and a-half, in which period about 12 colonies of germs are formed. In the end a bright liquid is obtained containing in solution the toxin and abundant microbic precipitation. All these sterilised, as already said, constitute the matter of inoculation.

In individuals inoculaied the temperature begins to rise 6, 8 or 10 hours after the injection, accompanying sometimes by shivering, the respiration is accelerated, the pulse becomes more frequent and weaker, and a certain degree of dyspenea is remarked.

The phenomena are marked generally with articular and muscular pains, cephalalgy, prostration and drowsiness; 24 hours after the fever reaches its greatest height, but soon it decreases with abundant perspiration, diuresis, pain in the lymphatic gland, particularly on the inoculated side, and frequently slight tumefaction, which lasts for a long time after the morbid phenomena referred to have disappeared, on the 3rd or 4th day. On the region of the injection, intense inflammatory reaction is remarked which sometimes subsides completely after a few days and sometimes keeps itself in the form of a small inflamed nodule which can be easily recognised by palpation for more than a month after the inoculation. The author inoculatad 270 persons, 177 Native Christians and 93 Hindus of various castes, and 2 more who died a few hours after inoculation. Among the inoculated there were 13 cases of plague, and in an equal number of Native Christians not inoculated there were 31 cases with 15 deaths.

The inoculations thus reduced the number of attacks to half and also the number of deaths. It should be remarked that the inoculated persons belonged generally to more respectable classes, knowing more or less the obligations of cleanliness and hygiene advisable to avoid the disease. There is in this, says the author, an important cause of error which strongly affects the conclusion to be drawn from the former numbers.

Making an inquiry among the various families of persons inoculated and not inoculated, it is remarked that the effect of inoculation among 13 has been successful in 5 and has been negative or difficult to ascertain in 8.

The general impression of the course of plague in individuals who were attacked and who had submitted to the preventive treatment of Haffkine, was that in such cases the morbid phenomenon developed more slowly and gradually, and the convalescence is relatively rapid.

The author says in conclusion that the prophylactic inoculation in the epidemic at Damaun nsibly reduced the mortality by the plague.

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL prevents hair failing off or turning grey, cleanses it from scurf and dandruff, and makes it beautifully soft, pliable, and glossy. It is the best Brilliantine, contains no mineral ingredients, can be had in a golden colour for fair hair, and is most exquisitely perfumed. Sold by Chemist and Drug Stores. Avoid spurious imitations, and buy none but ROWLANDS'.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

As a provisional arrangement, the distribution of troops in the Tochi Valley will probably be as follows:—Boya, 30 sabres and 200 infantry; Idak, 25 sabres and 350 infantry; Miran Shah, 70 sabres and 1,000 infantry; Kajuri, 10 sabres and 50 rifles; Saidgi, 25 sabres and 100 infantry; Datta Khel, 6 guns, 100 sabres and 1,400 infantry. The question of a post in the Madda Khel country, or within easy reach of them, we hear, is still under consideration. Sanction has, we understand, been obtained for proceeding with the work of building the new civil offices required at Wana by the Commissioner of the Derajat.

THE Madras Government recently referred to the Government of India the question whether an employe of Government who has been engaged at a fixed salary for a fixed term of years is entitled to exchange compensation allowance. The Government of India has replied that exchange compensation allowance is admissible to persons serving under a contract in which their allowances are definitely fixed; provided they are otherwise eligible under the rules, and that (1) the contract is preliminary to employment in one of the regular services of the Government; or (2) five years of service under the contract have elapsed.

THE Madras Government has passed the following order:—"From the budget estimates which have been submitted to Government, His Excellency the Governor-in-Council is not satisfied that the effect of the peculiar circumstances of the current year on the finances of the province and the necessity that exists for curtailing expenditure in every possible direction have been fully comprehended by officers in whose hands the control of expenditure rests. The expenditure on famine and that on precautionary measures connected with the plague renders it incumbent on Government to husband its resources as far as possible, and His Excellency the Governor-in-Council draws the attention of all officers to the subject in view to the strictest economy being practised. Excess over budget grants in the current year will not be permitted unless such excess can be clearly shown to be due to one or both of the causes alluded to above or to unavoidable circumstances. Departments and Heads of Departments will give this matter early and earnest attention and will closely scrutinise their expenditure in order to ensure that these instructions are observed.

A PROPOSAL has been made that officers of the Indian Educational Service should adopt a distinctive blazer, and circulars are being sent round to educational officers throughout India soliciting their opinion with regard to this proposal. It is pointed out that hitherto they only belonged to the Department of education, but that by the recent reorganisation they have been elevated to the dignity of a "service;" and that it accordingly behoves them to wear a distinctive blazer like the members of other services. The pattern suggested is an extraordinary academic combination of the colours of the Oxford and Cambridge Universities and of Trinity College, Dublin—*viz.*, dark blue, light blue and black and white. The idea hardly seems to have "caught on." One learned professor who was consulted, remarked that he was not in the slightest degree interested in the subject. Another observed that he had no objections to the adoption of the proposed colours, provided that he was not called upon to wear them himself; while others again point blank declared that they could see no utility in the adoption of such a blazer.

IN view of the large number of defalcations that have taken place in the Towji Department of Collectorates in Bengal it is proposed to introduce the system of auditing the books of that Department by the Auditors of the Accountant-General's Department.

LADY WHITE and party arrived on Monday morning in Benares and are staying in Nandesar Kothi as guests of H. H. the Maharaja of Benares. Sir George White was to follow yesterday.

THE programme of the second tour of the Inspector-General of Cavalry is a follows: Arrive Bangalore 3rd January, inspecting the 4th Hussars and 2nd Lancers; Hosur 11th, where he visits the remount depot; Secunderabad 13th, to inspect the 19th Hussars, 3rd Lancers, and 2nd Lancers of the Hyderabad Contingent; Mominabad 28th, to inspect the 1st Hyderabad Lancers; Ahmednagar February 4th, to visit the remount depot; Allahabad 7th, to inspect the 14th B. L. Lucknow; 12th, to inspect the 18th Hussars; Fyzabad 18th, to inspect the 7th B. C.; Bareilly 24th, to inspect the 8th B. C.

WITH reference to the Championship Polo Tournament it appears that the management, exercising the powers conferred on it, consider that the entries to be expected would not fulfil the intentions of the I. P. A. As prospects stand the Tournament, it is considered, would be little more than a duplicate of the inter-Regimental Tournament, for Sir Pertab Sing has informed the Honorory Secretary that the Jodhpur team will not be in a position to enter, and the appearance of other non-military teams is regarded as doubtful. It was thought, therefore, wiser in the interests of all parties that ample notice should be given so as to save the heavy expenditure on ponies which might otherwise have been incurred.

MR. COLLINS, Agricultural Chemist to the Government of India, has, owing to failing health, resigned his appointment, having given the required six months' notice, which expires in April next. Originally Dr. Leather was Agricultural Chemist to Government on a salary of Rs. 1,250 rising to Rs. 1,500 per mensem; and Mr. Collins was Assistant Agricultural Chemist on Rs. 700 to Rs. 900 a month; but a short time ago, when Dr. Leather's five years' term of office expired, his agreement was not renewed, as Government desired to reduce this establishment. Mr. Collins then became Agricultural Chemist; but with his resignation the appointment will again fall vacant.

THE encampment near Bengal, where the Tirah Field Force is now concentrated, is to be known officially as Camp Mamdin.

THE time has not yet come for offering terms to the Bunerwals, as the Afridi question is not yet settled. The demands of the Government on the Buner clans, however, will be made in due course. The impression is that the tribesmen will seek to comply with them.

THE trouble with the Suleiman Khel on the Zhob frontier has been satisfactorily settled by Captain Archer, the Political Agent. He investigated the charge of murder brought by the Kamran section against two levy sowars in the Galkach post, and found one man guilty of the crime. The prisoner has been sentenced to death. This even-handed justice has fully satisfied the Suleiman Khel.

THE subscription list of the famine fund in India is to be finally closed on the 31st instant.

IT is believed that the Amir of Kabul will again discourage pilgrims from leaving Afghanistan for Mecca this winter, owing to the reappearance of the plague in India.

No regiment, remarks the Allahabad paper, has fought harder or suffered more heavily during the frontier operations than the 15th Sikhs, and the farewell order in which Sir William Lockhart reluctantly parted with them at Bagh deserves all possible prominence:—"As the 15th Sikhs are now leaving the Main Column Tirah Expeditionary Force for duty on the Lines of Communication, General Sir W. Lockhart wishes to place on record his high appreciation of the gallantry and endurance displayed by this distinguished corps since August last, both in the Kurram Valley and during the advance in Tirah. The regiment has suffered so severely from exposure and losses in action that the General Officer Commanding has been obliged, in its own interests, to send it back from the front; but he has done so with great regret, as the corps has fully maintained the traditions of the Khalsa, and added to its own reputation as one of the best disciplined and best fighting regiments in Her Majesty's Indian Army."

THE late Baron Pollock was ever a strong believer in plenty of exercise and fresh air. Perhaps he carried his fondness for fresh air to excess. Coming back in a first-class compartment from Bexhill on a cold day last Easter he insisted on having one of the windows half-way down. There was in consequence a great draught in one corner and after enduring it for some time patiently, the passenger who sat there made a motion to put the window up. "What," said Baron Pollock, "don't you like plenty of ventilation?" "There is a little too much of it," was the answer. "Then," says Baron Pollock, "I'll change places with you." And he did—leaving, be it noted, a sheltered corner.

SIR ALFRED MILNER, in the course of his journey by railway from Capetown to Bulawayo, achieved one remarkable success. He induced Linchwe, one of the native chiefs whom he met en route, to enter a railway train. He had been very friendly to the contractors, and had not opposed the construction of the line, which he regarded as a harmless piece of absurdity on the part of the white men. Nothing, he declared, would ever induce him to enter the crazy vehicles. The railway cars, he was convinced, would fall over. However, the blandishments of Sir Alfred Milner prevailed over the chief's fears, and when once he was persuaded to enter the Governor's saloon, he professed himself delighted with the white men's steam carts. Henceforth, we suppose, he will use no other.

A NEW YORK journalist has been revelling in comparisons between Greater New York and some of the smaller Principalities of the world. He points out with exultation that Servia's population is slightly less than that of New York City, and that the City salary list is three times greater than the public revenue of King Alexander's kingdom. The Prince of Montenegro has fewer people in his kingdom than will cross Brooklyn Bridge in a single day. The Mayor of New York appoints 245 heads of departments, who, in their turn, have 30,000 appointments in their gift. Comparisons such as these lead the ingenious journalist to exclaim: "The Mayor of Greater New York will have more gifts at his command, more spoils, more arbitrary power in regard to high places, than many foreign rulers whose names are naturally associated with the pomp of thrones and kingship. His power, in a word, dwarfs that of many Kings."

THE outcome of the inquiry made by a Greek disciplinary court into the torpedo scandal is that Captain Rastopulo, Sub-director of Submarine Defences, who was in charge of the department at the time when the scandal occurred, has been dismissed the service. Captain Anastasi, the construction engineer, who was afloat with Prince George at the time, is to be tried by court martial.

OF Judges entitled to retire on pensions, only six now remain. These are the Master of the Rolls, Lord Justice Chitty, and Justices Hawkins, Mathew, North, and Day. Mr. Justice Hawkins is the oldest of the six, 80; but he has been only 21 years on the Bench, as against the 22 of the Master of the Rolls, who is eleven years his junior in age. Mr. Justice Day, the report of whose pending retirement has been contradicted, is 71; Lord Justice Chitty is 69, and Mr. Justice Mathew and Mr. Justice North each 67.

A PRIVATE letter from Bulawayo reports that arrangements are afoot for the establishment of a golf club in that town, and that when the rainy season is over a cricket club will be organized. Mr. Cecil Rhodes is to be invited to be president (nominal) of both institutions.

ANOTHER posthumous interview with Lord Rosmead appears—this time from a friendly hand—in the "Cape Times." It contains some interesting remarks on Mr. Rhodes. "Rhodes," said Lord Rosmead, "is a wonderful man. He is like old Lesseps in many ways: has his power of conceiving immense schemes, his absolute self-confidence and indomitable perseverance, and his power of fascinating people. I don't mean that the Northern expansion will end like Panama!" Lord Rosmead also remarked that Mr. Rhodes had either by nature or else intentionally, as a foible, a habit of resembling Bismarck in dropping brutally frank utterances from time to time, which sometimes did harm to causes he had really at heart. On the whole, Lord Rosmead had a great regard for Mr. Rhodes, and for a great part of Mr. Rhodes's past work, and the estrangement of the last year or two was (says the "Cape Times") very painful to him.

BARON POLLOCK displayed sometimes a sarcastic humour which was very effective, manifesting it very early in his career as a Judge. Soon after his appointment to the Bench he presided over the Crown Court at the Manchester Assize, and was listening to a speech by Mr. (afterwards Sir John) Holker, who then led the Northern Circuit, when a very audible discussion broke out among the barristers' clerks in "the well," over some controversal point that had suddenly arisen. The Judge glanced towards the disturbers, and speaking in a clear, sharp voice said, "One moment, Mr. Holker, please." Mr. Holker paused. "We will proceed with the case," his lordship went on, "when these gentlemen have finished their conversation." He pointed to "the well." Instantly a dead silence fell upon it, which was not broken until the rising of the Court.

ADMINISTRATOR STEWART in reporting to Mr. Chamberlain on the affairs of the Seychelles expresses regret that Seychelles is almost a terra incognita, "for," says he, "I cannot help thinking that if the scores of young Englishmen who leave the mother country year after year for other lands knew of it, they would give the preference to an English colony which offers advantages not to be met with elsewhere for the investment of small capital, say, 1,000*l*." The cultivation of Vanilla is a paying business there. Its production costs the planter three rupees per pound, and the prices vary from 8 to 16 rupees. The yield is about 200 lb. an acre, and land can be bought at from a hundred to two hundred rupees an acre. The temperature in the shade varied last year, on the average, between 76·8 degrees and 83 degrees. Administrator Stewart says that the Messageries Maritimes Company, having now abandoned Seychelles, the colony is entirely dependent on the British India Company's steamers for mails and goods, and he complains of the irregularity with which these steamers run.

A NOVEL way of helping the Liberator Fund has been suggested by "a good, plain, practical man," who proposes to marry one of the widows who have been left to solitude and destitution. This is not sheer benevolence, and he does not pretend that it is. He complains that he is all alone in the house with only the cat and he really needs someone. Of course he is not prepared to take any widow who is ready to throw her cap at him. The lady he is willing to marry should be about 50, kind, loving, domesticated, agreeable, and gentle, not wasteful or fond of display, and if an abstainer and Noncomformist so much the better. He makes a special point, too, of "healthy stock." The practical widower is thus, it will be seen, a trifle exacting, but then he skilfully weaves into his offer a fetching little allusion to "business, rents, &c., coming in." He is a canny, long-headed man too, for though he asks for photos and undertakes to send them back, he stipulates for a stamp being sent "for return, for he prudently remarks, you may be able to send a lot." The honorary secretary of the Fund has not yet been able to suit the applicant; and although it may be thought that this way of undoing the mischief of the crash beats subscription hollow, it is pointed out that many of the widows are over age and that nobody need hesitate to send a cheque to 16 Farringdon-street, because of these rumours of matrimonial intention.

CAPTAIN MAHAN'S new work will be published in a fortnight by Messrs. Sampson Low and Co. It will appear as a half-guinea volume, under the title of "The Interest of the United States in Sea Power: Present and Future." The contents are: The United States looking Outward, Hawaii and our Sea Power, The Isthmus and our Sea Power, Anglo-American Alliance, The Future in Relation to American Naval Power, Preparedness for Naval War, A Twentieth Century Outlook, Strategic Features of the Gulf of Mexico and Caribbean Sea.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

THE Hon. Dr. Bhalchandra presided at the usual weekly meeting of the Standing Committee of the Corporation, held yesterday afternoon, when there were also present: Professor O. V. Muller, Messrs. T. W. Cuffe, H. G. Gell, Fazulbhoy Visram, Ibrahim Rahimtoola, K. N. Kabraji, K. M. Shroff, Dr. Cowasji Hormusji, Dr. K. N. Bahadurji, Dr. N. N. Katrak, and Dr. A. G. Viegas.

MINUTES OF THE LAST MEETING.

Dr. Bahadurji said in the beginning that the Commissioner's letter regarding the question of the Registration of Births and Deaths should have been included in the minutes of the last meeting.

The chairman pointed out that what was read at the last meeting was not a letter, but a series of suggestions which as a rule were not included in the minutes.

Dr. Bahadurji said that if what was read at the last meeting was not included in the minutes the chairmain might note his protest against not allowing it to go in.

Mr. Cuffe objected to such a procedure. He did not think a member could dictate to the chairman. Dr. Bahadurji might as well ask them to include a detailed account of the discussion in the minutes as well.

Dr. Katrak was of opinion that the chairman alone had the power to decide the question.

The chairman, however, took the sense of the meeting, and it was resolved to pass the minutes as they were, and the chairman signed them.

THE VICTORIA GARDENS CLOCK TOWER.

The Committee sanctioned a grant of Rs. 1,000 to make the necessary repairs to the Victoria Gardens clock tower which was damaged in June last by lightning.

CLAIM AGAINST THE COLABA LAND COMPANY.

Sanction was given to the Commissioner filing a suit against the Colaba Land Company to recover the sums of Rs. 1,249, Rs. 1,987, and Rs. 1,953 on account of Municipal taxes.

THE ACTING SECRETARY'S PAY.

The Commissioner requested the Committee to fix the salary of Mr. Michael, who was acting during the absence of Mr. Barrow, the Municipal Secretary.

The chairman informed the members that as an Assistant Assessor Mr. Michael drew Rs. 300 per mensem.

On the motion of Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtulla, it was resolved that the salary be fixed at Rs. 700 per mensem, the minimum fixed for the incumbent.

The Committee recorded the opinion of the Municipal Solicitors to the effect that it was not illegal for the Municipality to pay compensation to the owners of condemned houses which were destroyed by the order of the Municipality.

THE MEAT SUPPLY.
SHOULD IT BE BROUGHT BY RAIL.

The correspondence laid before the meeting included a letter from the Secretary, Great Indian Peninsular Railway, to the Deputy Commissioner, on this question. It stated:—I am desired to say that we shall be prepared to haul meat van trains between Bandora and Bombay on the following terms and conditions:—First.—A minimum charge as for 16 wagons at the rate of Rs. 4 per wagon if the wagons are the property of the Municipality, or a minimum charge of Rs. 64 for each train. Second.—If the wagons are the property of either the B. B. and C. I. or G. I. P. Railways, Rs. 5 per wagon, or a minimum charge of Rs. 80 for each train of Railway Company's wagons. Third.—For any wagon in excess of 16 on the train, the charge to be Rs. 4 per wagon if the property of the Municipality, and Rs. 5 per wagon if the property of either of the Companies. Fourth.—Empty haulage back to Bandora to be free of charge. Fifth.—Should the engine of the meat special be detained either at Bandora or Victoria Terminus for more than 30 minutes, a charge of Rs. 10 per hour or part of an hour to be made for the full time detained. Sixth.—The butchers or attendants who may accompany the train from Bombay to Bandora or vice versa to be charged third class ordinary fares each way. The General Traffic Manager, B. B. & C. I. Railway, has agreed to these rates and conditions.—I am, &c., H. I. P. THOMSON, Secretary.

In forwarding this letter the Deputy Commissioner wrote: It was found in 1878 that seven Railway wagons were about equivalent to 11 meat vans in carrying power. At present the number of Municipal vans that daily come into Bombay varies from 23 to 24 and averages 25. Calculating on the above proportion and allowing an extra wagon to carry the *helkaries* it will be safe to assume an average 17 Railway wagons per diem for purposes of comparison. It would be rash to count upon getting the train away from Victoria Terminus within 30 minutes, and I have accordingly allowed Rs. 10 per diem for detention of the engine in the following calculation. At present a number of *helkaries* come in with the meat vans. Their work would be very much greater if the meat came in by train, and the Superintendent of Markets reports that at least 45 (as again the present average number of 30) would have to be employed. It has been our practice to bring these men in free of charge with the meat vans, and we could not without causing very great discontent compel that the butchers to pay for their tickets, and I have therefore added the cost of 3rd class tickets to and from Bandora for 45 men per day. I assume that the Municipality would construct and maintain its own wagons, and would have to maintain the sidings. For the maintenance of wagons I take the sum of Rs. 2,500, estimated in the Budget as the amount required for meat vans; I also take the Budget entry of Rs. 300 for contingencies, and a sum of Rs. 600 for maintenance of sidings. The last item is chiefly guess work, but in an estimate of Slaughter House expenditure in 1868, I find the following entries:—Maintenance of sidings Rs. 573. Altering radius Rs. 675. I do not therefore think that the estimate of Rs. 600 is exaggerated. The Superintendent informs me that the lighting of the Bori Bunder siding to permit of meat inspection would cost about Rs. 50 per mensem, and that 3 extra peons on Rs. 10 each per mensem would be necessary to maintain order at the siding and along the road to the Crawford and other Markets. The annual cost would therefore be approximately as follows:—

	Per annum. Rs.
Haulage, Rs. 68 by 365	24,820
Detention of engine, Rs. 10 by 365	3,650
Tickets of 45 *helkaries* at 3 annas each per diem, Rs. 3 by 45 by 365—16	3,080
Maintenance of wagons	2,500
Maintenance of sidings	600
Contingencies	300
Lighting Bori Bunder siding at Rs. 50 per mensem	600
3 peons at Rs. 10 per mensem	360
	Rs. 35,910

The annual cost under the present system is, as already reported in this office No. 3935 of 18th May 1897, Rs. 34,424, but the Superintendent reports that the present contract rates for food supply are abnormally high, and that under ordinary condition the feed of the bullocks would cost about Rs. 6,000 less, which would reduce the ordinary annual expenditure to about Rs. 28,424. Bringing meat in by rail would not therefore, if my estimates are approximately correct, result in any saving. It will be observed that I have left out of account the capital expenditure that would be necessary for the construction of a siding and platform at Bori Bunder, the putting into order of the existing siding at Bandora, and the construction of wagons, nor do I propose to obtain estimates of these works unless called upon by the Standing Committee to do so. I have also to add that the Railway terms are based on the assumption that the meat siding will be at the place most convenient for our purposes, extending northwards along the western boundary of the Victoria Terminus yard from the platform where horses are now loaded. So far as I know, there is not likely to be any difficulty in the way of having a siding here, but before accepting the estimates above given as final, it would be necessary to make some further enquiry into the matter. I would only point out that after going round the yard with the Traffic Manager and the Engineer I came to the conclusion that no other possible site would be so convenient, and that no other site would enable us to dispense with the carriage of the meat in vans from the Railway to the Market. In conclusion I have the honour to observe that the present system works satisfactorily, that it has successfully stood the strain of two crisis—the riots of 1894 and the plague of 1896-97—and that in point of cleanliness and convenience there can be no comparison between the present system under which the meat vans go to the doors of the various markets and are there unloaded, and the Railway carriage system involving carriage of the meat by coolies along the roads from Bori Bunder, not only to the Crawford Market but to the Erskine Road Market in the North and the Fort Market in the South. I say advisedly by coolies, for if carts were employed, half the prospective advantage from carrying the meat by Railway would be at once swept away.

The Committee, after transacting some more work, adjourned.

YOUR OLD FRIEND.—There is a sense of comfort in a good old friend, which no new friendship can supply. CLEAVER'S TEREBENE SOAP is your good old friend, for it has outstayed and beaten the hosts of Soaps which, during the last 20 years, have been introduced. And why is this? Because it really possesses the properties claimed for it. It is the best Soap for the Skin and Complexion ever known. It completely relieves the irritation resulting from prickly heat, the bites and stings of insects, and other similar causes. Its perfume is simply that of the pine, the most soothing and healing scent in the world.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case, Grey or White hair, to its Original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere, at 3s. 6d. a bottle.—Wholesale Depot: 33, Farringdon Road, London.

LAMBETH POTTERY AND THE LATE SIR HENRY DOULTON.

THE *Journal of the Society of Arts* has the following account of the life-work of the late Henry Doulton:—Sir Henry Doulton, who had been in failing health for some time, died on the evening of Wednesday, the 17th instant. He was born in 1820, in vauxhall, where five years before his father, in conjunction with Mr. Watts, had established the pottery which afterwards developed into the great manufactory at Lambeth which has made the name of Doulton so celebrated. Though intended by his parents for one of the learned professions, and having received a good education at University College School, he preferred to devote himself to the factory, and in later years of his life he was often found of referring to his early skill at the potter's wheel. He became an accomplished "thrower," and much of the largest work which was in those early days turned out by the works was done by him. The factory was a small one with a small staff, and he has stated that it was no uncommon occurence for him to obtain the order for some goods, make them, deliver them, and receive the money for them.

In 1846 he commenced the manufacture of stoneware drain pipes. In spite of opposition and of difficulties of manufacture, he succeeded in introducing these largely—so largely indeed that an additional special factory had to be erected in Lambeth, and a few years later additional works in the provinces. The firm also obtained a reputation for large stoneware vessels and appliances intended for chemical and other similar uses, the excellence of which was proved by the award of medals and favourable reference in the jury reports of the exhibitions of 1851 and 1862. For many years the productions of the firm were almost exclusively of a utilitarian nature; but among the articles they made were such things as ale pots and mugs of stoneware of both traditional and original design, while they also manufactured terra cotta vases in red and buff clay. In the early sixties, however, Mr. Doulton and his colleague were endeavouring to produce stoneware articles of higher artistic merit, and at the Paris Exhibition of 1867 Messrs. Doulton showed, amongst their pipes and chemical ware, some ornamented jugs and vases. The efforts of the firm in this direction received great assistance from the then recently established Lambeth Art School, of which Mr. Sparkes was the master, and the result of their combined efforts was seen in a case of very beautiful were shown at the International Exhibition of 1871 at South Kensington. Up to that date almost the only decorated stoneware had been the old "Gres de Flandres" jars and flagons or "greybeards," and the "Bellarmines," made originally in the Rhenish provinces, and afterwards at Lambeth by Dutch or English potters, and the new Doulton ware was really a revival of this old salt-glazed stoneware. The appreciation with which the new pottery was received, encouraged the manufacturers to persevere, and at the Vienna Exhibition of 1873, Messrs. Doulton and Company were able to show a magnificent collection of the ware now well-known under the name of the firm. They were thus encouraged to devote themselves seriously to the production of artistic pottery of the very highest class, both decorated stoneware and the under-glaze painted earthenware known as "Lambeth Faience." Before long a second branch of the factory was established which rivalled in commercial importance the original stoneware factory, obtained for the firm a reputation which they could never have achieved in its purely technical line of business, important as it became. How great was its industrial development may be judged from the fact that an establishment which in 1834 consisted of 12 persons, working up 6 tons of clay a week, now—at its various branches—uses some 2,000 tons of clay a week and gives employment to 4,000 persons. The original works also at Lambeth have been supplemented by branch establishments at Rowley Regis, Smethwick, Burslem, St. Helens, Paisley, and Paris.

One of the results of the establishment of the art pottery at Lambeth, and a result of which Sir Henry Doulton was justifiably proud, was the opening it afforded for the employment of considerable numbers of educated women, since among the 4,000 employees of the firm there are now some 400 artists, all engaged on the work of design.

The services which Henry Doulton, as the guiding spirit of his great firm, rendered to the development of the potter's art in this country, were fitly recognised by the award of the Albert Medal in 1885, in recognition of the impulse given by him to the production of artistic pottery in this country. Another personal distinction which he received was his knighthood in 1887.

Sir Henry Doulton was one of the oldest member of the Society of Arts, which he joined as far back as 1851. He was a Member of the Council from 1877 to 1880, 1882—1883, and 1886—1889, and a Vice-President from 1890 to 1894. On several occasions he took the chair at the meetings of the Society, and frequently took part in the discussions.

Sir George Birdwood contributes to the same *Journal* a sympathetic appreciation of Sir Henry Doulton's career.

May I be permitted to add to the obituary notice of the late Sir Henry Doulton in this week's *Journal*, some supplementary remarks on the great and, in every sense, beneficent impulse given by his personal enthusiasm and public spirit to the production of cheap art pottery in this country, by the revival in Lambeth, since 1871, of the manufacture of ornamental salt-glazed stoneware, of the kind which has become popularly known as "Doulton-ware," and, since 1873, of under-glaze-painted earthenware, or, as it is now distinctively called "Lambeth Faience."

The origin of the potteries at Lambeth can be traced back to the 17th century, when some Dutch immigrants settled in the parish, and made it, what it has ever since remained, the *vicus ceramicus*, or "potters' quarter," *par excellence*, of London. They carried on their art there after the manner in which they had carried it on for generations before in Holland, and so firmly rooted it, both in Lambeth and Fulham, and, also though their success in these places, among the ancient tilewrights of Staffordshire that, within 100 years, the English manufacture of "Delft," or enamelled earthware had almost entirely extinguished that of Holland itself. Thus Macpherson, inexhaustible "Annals of Commerce," writes, in 1765:—"Formely we all took our meat off plates made at Delft, in Holland; now the Dutch generally use our Staffordshire ware."

Lambeth was indeed made altogether Dutch, and almost an architectural reproduction of the town of Delft, as will be acknowleged by all who can remember that picturesqus line of quaint old buildings which once stretched along the Thames between the Archbishop's palace and Vauxhall-bridge, before it was swept away to make room for the Albert Embankment. The Dutch also introduced into Lambeth the manufacture of salt-glazed stoneware, which had been known in England, from the middle of the 16th century, in the from of old jars and flagons popularly called "Greybeards" and "Bellarmines." The details of their decoration show them to have remotely been of Eastern origin; and our modern "Doulton-ware" is, through the imitation of the early Dutch potters of Lambeth, endirectly derived from them.

Doulton's earliest artistic effort in salt-glazed stoneware was the well-known "Toby Jug," which, modified from a Dutch original, had been made at Lambeth from the earliest years of potting there, and was still the typical example of "high art" in Lambeth and Fulham down to 1871. We may laugh at this homely old ale pot now, with its disjointed ornamentation of high-bellied topers, windmills, and shounds and huntsmen in chase of a stag, but it will always be dear to us of the passing generation from its associations with the days of our youth; and after all it is of an appropriate shape and a fine colour and it always has a better-proportioned and better-attached handle than is generally seen on our later modern English mugs and jugs, the handles of which are only too frequently undersized, badly modelled, and most carelessly applied.

It was not, however, until 1855, when Sir Henry Doulton had completed his apprenticeship under his father, and began to take a leading part in the direction of the firm, that the first real and important advance was made in the artistic character of the work of the Lambeth Potteries, by the production of terra cotta garden vases, in both red and buff clay; and a little later attempts were made, on the suggestion of Mr. George Tinworth, to apply incised decoration to small salt-glazed stoneware articles for all kinds of minor uses. Very little progress was, however, made until 1871, when the collection of their work sent by the Messrs. Doulton to the Exhibition, held in that year, at South Kensington took the town, as it were, by storm. Her Majesty the Queen bought half of the stall case of "Doulton ware" shewn; and this was the beginning of the actual trade in the Lambeth art pottery.

Even so far the results were only tentative and uncertain. The body of the ware was still coarse, and the only two colours in use were wholly beyond control in the firing. To obtain purity; brilliance, and variety of colour on so coarse a ground, and under the trying process of burning, was indeed no easy task. But in the end all difficulties were overcome, and at the Vienna Exhibition of 1873, Messrs. Henry Doulton and Co., were able to contribute a series of examples of their artistic stoneware in the final maturity of form and incised sculpture, in which we know it now. His success encouraged him to undertake the revival in Lambeth of the old local Dutch art of underglazed painting on "biscuit," which in the course of 150 years had become completely naturalised in England. As [in the case of the "Doulton ware," lady artists were chiefly employed in the decoration of the new Lambeth faience, and by 1885, the last occasion on which I thoroughly went into the matter, close on 400 ladies were engaged in this way in the service of the firm.

These particulars will give some idea of the greatness to which "the Lambeth Potteries," under the administration of the late Sir Henry Doulton, have grown, and of their importance as sustaining the character and promoting the commerce of one of the greatest branches of British art industry. But it is not on this account that Sir Henry Doulton's life work is chiefly deserving of recognition by his contemporaries; nor is it because of the opening he has madefor the occupation of steadily increased numbers of women in a handicraft in which they are so happily fitted by nature to excel, and in a neighbourhood where such emploment of female labour had been previously altogether unknown. What we are called upon to honour in him above everything else is, in my humble opinion, his sustained devotion to the principles on which he acted in organising the revival of the old ceramic craft of Lambeth, through the fruitful operation of which it has so rapidly assumed a genuinely indigenous, and national—I should like to say folk—type. These simple principles are two; the first, inspired by the love which Sir Henry Doulton acquired early in life for the use of the potter's wheel, being to make, so far as possible, every piece intended for decoration, on the wheel; and the second, also derived from Sir Henry Doulton's personal experience to give the utmost scope to the individuality of the designer into whose hands the piece, as thrown from the wheel, in its soft state, is at once passed for decoration. The latter principle was altogether unknown, so far as my reading goes, in modern English commercial art until introduced into "the Lambeth Potteries" by Sir Henry Doulton. Previous manufacturers used to retain the services of a special designer, and when he left them the art of their wares departed with him, or was preserved only in week and degraded mechanical reproduction. But every one of the 400—there are more now I believe—artists of "the Lambeth Potteries," as I saw them in 1885, was an independent designer, of more or less marked originality, strongly racy of the locality, and representing every kind and degree of ability, which in one or two instances amounted to the creative power of the true artist. In fact we may say that there are 400 distinct styles in the Lambeth art pottery, although all are founded on the teaching of the Lambeth School of Art, under Mr. John Sparkes, the most perfect draughtsmen of strictly conventional floral decoration of our generation. Each artist employed follows the style he or she naturally developes in the practice of the art; and all thus excel according to their capacity, producing that infinite variety of excellence which is the sure criterion of the spontaneous character and vitality of an art. Each artist also signs his or her own work, a most powerful incentive to daily progress in the development of natural gifts. It is in this way that Sir Henry Doulton succeeded in creating a most prolific school, or rather several schools, of English pottery, the influence of which has been felt in the revival of the ceramic arts in all the countries of the Old World, where they had become demoralised during the past 50 years by the prevailing use of machinery in their production.

The influence of Sir Henry Doulton's example in the United Kingdom has been quite marvellous, this country now producing—and it has all been done since 1871—the most artistic commercial pottery of any country in the world.

It is on these considerations that I have ventured to submit to you, with no more detail than is sufficient to justify it, this statement of the enduring claims of the late Sir Henry Doulton to the gratitude and reverence of his fellow-countrymen.

GEORGE BIRDWOOD.

India Office, 19th November, 1897.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—DECEMBER 11.

Agnew, Capt, Ms, 3rd M L, from leave, from England.
Gray Capt, R A, on duty, from leave from England.
Byland, Lt, Ms, 5th M I, on duty, from England.
Waymouth, Lt, Ms, Dorset Regt, from leave, from England.
Phayre, Major, Bo, 3rd Cavalry, on duty, from Deesa.

DECEMBER 12.

Willcoocks, Major, Punjab, Tochi Field Force, on duty, to England.

DECEMBER 13.

Moore, Surgn Capt, Bo, I M S, off leave, from Poona.
Sangster, Capt, Bo, 4th Rifles, on leave, from Ahmedabad.
Caldecott, Surgn Col, Bo, I M S, on duty, from Indore.
Creagh, Lt, 21st Bo I, on duty, from Central Provinces.

DECEMBER 14.

Dunsterville, Capt, Punjab, 20th P I, from leave, from England.

DEPARTURES.—DECEMBER 11.

Hutchins, Major, Ms, Comst Transport Dept, on furlough, to England.
Agnew, Capt, Ms, 3rd M L, off leave, to Secunderabad.

DECEMBER 12.

Harrison, Capt, Ms, E York Regt, from leave, to Belgaum.
Broddell, Vety Capt, Ms, A V D, on duty, to Secunderabad.

DECEMBER 13.

Stevens, Lt, Ms, 21st M I, from leave, to Tirah Exp Force.

DECEMBER 14.

Staunton, Lt, Ms, 29th M I, from leave, to Fort Stedman.
Gray, Capt, Ms, R A, on duty, to Trimulghery.
Byland, Lt, Ms, 5th M I, to rejoin, to Cawnpore.
Mitchell, Capt, 21st B I, on duty, to Bhuj.
Sherlock, Lt, 22nd Bo I, on leave, to Bhuj.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. S. BROWN, V. D., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 16th December, 1897.

1. There will be no parade on Saturday afternoon the 18th instant.

2. The Range will be reserved for F Company on Saturday afternoon the 18th instant. The trains for Coorla leave Victoria Terminus at 2-30, 3 and 3-30 p.m. (Bombay time) and Byculla 12 minutes later.

3. Members in possession of Rifles are requested to return them to Head-quarters for the quarterly Inspection, under para. 275, Army Regulations India Vol. IX. The Rifles will be re-issued within a few minutes after receipt.

Members are reminded that for Colonel Bayley's Challenge Cup, 15 per cent of marks are given to Companies for the punctual and good return of arms.

4. Targets will be ready from 7 to 9 a.m., to morrow (Friday), at the Revolver Range of the 21st Bombay Infantry (Marine Lines) for all Officers and Sergeants who may wish to practice.

By order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, A.D.C., COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 16th December, 1897.

1. There will be 40 pr. R. M. L. gun drill at the (Town Hall Compound) and (Nesbit Road Head-quarters,) to-day (Thursday) at 8-45 p.m.

2. The Corps will parade at the Corps Club, Apollo Bunder, at 4 p.m., sharp, on Saturday next the 18th instant, and proceed to Pilot Bunder, Colaba, to continue the annual Gun Target practice. Expenses, &c., will be refunded on application.

Dress.—Drill order without arms. Putties to be worn.

Cyclist members of the Corps attending the practice may parade at the same time and place. Lamps to be carried. Dress the same.

By order,
A. J. PEILE, Lt., R.A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

NOTICE.

Cycling Club.—A Cinderella Dance will be held on Saturday next the 18th instant. Particulars can be seen on the Corps Club Notice Board.

Spoon Competition—The usual Spoon Competition will be held on Coorla Range on the morning of the 19th instant. Range 200 and 300 yards. No entries received after 8 a.m.

DAILY IMPORTS.—DECEMBER 15.

FROM GLASGOW.

Imperialist s—6 bales paper, A Ismailjee; 38 cases confectionery, A H Nuzerally.
Arabia s—54 cases chemicals, John Fleming and Co; 12 cases ham, Jamsetjee Framjee; 16 cases confectionery, A H Nazerally.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Imperialist s—2 cases varnish T F Bengalee; 8 cases chemicals, Mahomedbhoy Jamalwoodin; 6 casks chemicals, Sorabjee Pallonjee Palkiwalla; 322 cases earthenware, S Baboojee and Sons; 3 cases cutlery, Abdool Hoosein Heptoolabhoy.
Arabia s—109 cases slates, M H Gunnee; 125 cases chemicals, Essoofally Mahomedally and Co; 175 cases slates, Abedin Ameriroodin.

FROM HULL.

Othello s—12 casks chemicals, G Gopaldas.

FROM HAMBURG.

Gutenfels s—4 drums rectified spirit, Russee and Co.
Stolzenfels s—2 hogsheads brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee; 2 casks rectified spirit, Eduljee Bezonjee.
Ehrenfels s—13 cases earthenware, J H Elliott and Co; 115 cases wine, Phipson and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Caledonia s—8 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardeseer and Sons.

FROM CHARENTE.

Caledonia s—2 cases brandy, D Dadabhoy.

FROM ANTWERP.

Ehrenfels s—120 cases plate glass, H Mahomedally; 435 cases window glass, S Mamoojee; 19 cases window glass, T Ebrahimjee; 16 cases earthenware, J Rehimtoola; 39 cases champagne, Phipson and Co.
Egypt s—5 cases perfumed spirit, D Cowasjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—DECEMBER 15.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Arabia s—69 bales wool, Ally Mohomed Latif; 20 cwt coir yarn, Cooverjee Dongersey; 928 cwt linseed, Glade and Co; 114 cwt coir yarn, Antajee Mahadewi.
Gaekwar s—2,000 cwt bonemeal, E C Nanjea.

FOR GLASGOW.

Arabia s—200 tons bonemeal, W and A Graham and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Ravenna s—3 packages woollen carpets, King King and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Ravenna s—44 bales hides, and 34 bales skins, Hajee Oosman Hajee Hossom; 125 cwt olibanum, K Shurriff and Co; 1,097½ cwt myrabollams, David Sassoon and Co; 6,950 lbs tea, William M Ball; 3 packages woollen carpets, King King and Co; 8 bales woollen carpets, W and A Graham and Co; 18¾ cwt rampattree, M Framjee; 52 bales skins, Hajee Mahomed Abba; 1,049 cwt bonemeal, R Kaderbhoy; 4 cases nutmeg, Mohdina Lalljee.

FOR ANTWERP.

Clan Robertson s—1,000 cwt rapeseed, Ritchie Steuart and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Ehrenfels s—4,869½ cw. linseed, Nansee Khairas and Co.

FOR HULL.

Mikado s—20,001 cwt myrabollams, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Muree s—70 tons, old iron, Hassanally Moolla Hakimjee.

FOR HONGKONG.

Yarra s—66 cwt finnelseed, 38 1-2 cwt raisins, M Gordhan.
Rohilla s—125 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 100 bales twist, P F Talati; 146 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 50 bales twist, M Byramjee.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Rohilla s—500 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co; 250 bales twist, Cursetjee Bomonjee and Co; 200 bales twist, Abdool G Abool Tyeb.

LADIES' TOILET PETS of the DAY! BEAUTY CHARM for the complexion, BLANC DE CAMILLIA for the face, FLORAL HAIR DOUCHE for the Hair, ODONTINE and DENTODONT for the Teeth and Gums and PUKKA RUSMA for removing superfluous Hair. At MADON, SONS & Co.

WRITERS AND READERS.

THE British Museum has fitly been congratulated on its acquisition of the unique papyrus containing the poems of Bacchylides, which for 1,400 years have been lost to sight. The poems, twenty in all, are now on the eve of publication, having been edited by Mr. Frederic G. Kenyon, who supplies a critical introduction and a commentary. This volume will later be followed by an autotype facsimile of the whole manuscript, and both publications are being printed at the Oxford University Press. The verse shews upwards of a hundred new words not to be found in any lexicon, and they throw fresh light on many legends. Little is known of Bacchylides, but he flourished in the first half of the fifth century B.C., and was regarded as a rival of Pindar.

When the drawings left by the late Lord Leighton were exhibited at the commencement of this year, it was felt that before any were dispersed a memorial of the most characteristic should be preserved. In consequence, a selection of them was made, comprising examples of the artist's work from his early youth in Italy, up pratically to his death. This book, which has a preface by Mr. Pepys Cockerell, will be ready within a few days. There is only one edition, and it is limited to five hundred copies, including the supply for America and Germany.

Messrs. Chatto have in preparation an illustrated edition of Robert Louis Stevenson's poem "A Lowden Sabbath Morn." The piece occurs in "Underwoods," and is a delightful story of a Sunday morning in a Scottish parish. The artist is Mr. A. S. Boyd, whose own nationality has served him in drawing the characters whom Stevenson introduces. Another book consists of a group of stories by Mr. Bret Harte and has the title "A Tale of Three Truants." Neither volume will be ready until the new year.

The Duchess of York has accepted the dedication of a volume of original fairly tales, which Mr. John Lane is to publish. The tales are by Mr. Barrington Macgregor, have the general title "King Long Beard," and are described as "Annals of the Golden Dreamland." A great feature of the volume is a set of dainty pictures which Mr. Charles Robinson has provided. Into the dedication design he works a portrait of that winsome little fellow Prince Edward of York. He is seated by a balance, which is loaded in one scale with a royal crown, and in the other with toys. These quite outweigh the crown—a pretty allegory.

A new volume by M. Stephanos T. Xenos, the Greek writer, is about to be issued in English by Messrs. Sampson Low. It is a story of the Greek revolution of 1821, and its title is "Andronike." This name stands for a heroine of the war, the story being founded on historic facts. Other real people who took part in the struggle for the liberation of Greece are also introduced. The tale has been translated from the original Greek by Professor Edwin A. Grosvenor, who is the author of a work on Constantinople. The writings of M. Xenos are now, through the medium of translations, becoming fairly well known in this country.

Mr. Stephen Paget's monograph on Ambroise Pare, the great French surgeon, will be published by Messrs. Putnam in a few days. Pare, who has been called the father of French surgery, belonged to the sixteenth century. He studied in the Hotel Dieu, and on leaving the hospital divided his practice between the army in times of war, and Paris in times of peace. In his age there was no organised army medical service. He was literally paid by the job. It was Pare who first used the ligature after amputation, instead of the cautery.

Captain Trotter's Life of General John Nicholson is promised by Mr. Murray for next week. Forty years have passed since the gallant soldier and wise statesman lost his life at the storming of Delhi. We have never had anything like an adequate Life of him, and indeed some of the papers which he left were burned by accident. Captain Trotter has been able, in a large measure, to repair that loss by means of information and letters derived from those who knew Nicholson. He asks how it is that the English language has no poem to commemorate the fall of Delhi, as less dramatic incidents of the Indian Mutiny have been commemorated.

Two letters recently addressed to two of our contemporaries are of so interesting a character, that we are sure our readers will be glad to see them. The first was by Mr. Swinburne to "The Times" on "An English Academy":—"Sir,—In this decadent month, after the great sea serpent has usually risen once more to the surface of the Press—only perhaps, to be choked in a far from unseasonable effort to emulate the digestion of other contributors by swallowing the gigantic gooseberry—no sensible man will feel and no honest man will affect surprise at the resurrection of a more 'ridiculous monster' than these. The notion of an English Academy is too seriously stupid for comedy. But that a man whose outspoken derision of the academic ideal or idea has stood on record for more than a few years, and given deep offence to nameless if high-minded censors by the frank expression of its contempt and the unqualified vehemence of its ridicule, should enjoy the unsolicited honor of nomination to a prominent place in so unimaginable a gathering—"colluics literarum" it probably would turn out to be, if ever it slunk into shape and writhed into existence—well, it seems to me that the full and proper definition of so preposterous an impertinence must be left to others than the bearer of the name selected for the adulation of such insult.—Algernon Charles Swinburne."

The second was by Madame Sarah Grand to the *Daily Telegraph*, entitled—by the editor, no doubt—"In the Grand Manner:"—Sir,—My distance from home makes the receipt of papers a somewhat fitful event, and this must be my excuse for the delay in answering your delicate apostrophe to me. That you should insult Scott and Thackeray and Dickens with your approval pains me but little, since they will never hear of it; that you are so much cleverer than I am I must modestly accept your word for; that you strain yourself to be facetious and but prove yourself a dunce, I must attribute to your academic degree, and a course of the blighting wit of the common-room; that you should attack me with base misrepresentation I set down to some rag of chivalry that still clings to you; that you are of ancient lineage I am willing to admit, since your putting into my month words and sentiments which are not mine shows you infected with the blood of Ananias; that you should take yourself as a serious judge of art is a crime for which it is painful to think you must one day settle between you and your God; but that you should write yourself down an admirer of mine is the ugliest blow that my art has dealt me, and and I take this opportunity to publicly apologise for it.—Believe me, yours in sorrow for your insincerity.—Sarah Grand. Cambo (Basses Pyrenees), Nov. 22.

A new edition is appearing in two volumes of Sir George Nicholls's valuable history of the English Poor-law. It is edited by his grandson, Mr. H. G. Willink, and has a short biographical sketch of the author. He was one of the three commissioners appointed in 1834 to bring into operation the new Poor-law. The system was framed on lines which had been successfully adopted by him some ten years previously in Nottinghamsire. A supplementary volume dealing with the period that has elapsed since the completion of the original work is being prepared by Mr. T. Mackay, a recognised authority on the subject.

Mr. Archer M. Huntington is publishing with Messrs. Putnam a volume describing travels which he has made in Spain. Writers on Spain have mostly directed their attention to the southern half of it, where the influences of the Moorish occupation are still apparent. The cradle of the Spanish people is, however, the cold northern country, and it is that Mr. Huntington describes. In America, to which he belongs, he has already a reputation as a student of Spanish history and literature. Incidentally he sketches the rise and development of the bull ring, and the volume is illustrated.

M. Paterne Berrichon is correcting the proofs of the life of Arthur Rimbaud, on which he has long been engaged. Rimbaud, who was for long among the most intimate friends of Paul Verlaine, was one of the strangest figures in that group of contemporary French poets who were termed by the greatest amongst them "les poetes maudits." After publishing work of much superiority, Rimbaud abandoned Paris and poetry, and after extensive wanderings settled in Abyssinia. M. Paterne Berrichon recently married the poet's sister. M. Remy de Gourmont has a new volume in the press. Title: "D'un Pays Lointain." The sixth volume is ready of the speeches of Jules Ferry. It contains his speeches on home politics down to March 1885. An illustrated edition is to be issued for the Christmas season of Ludovic Halevy's popular book, "L'Invasion," on the Franco-German war. The illustrations are by Marchetti and Alfred Paris.

The second volume is in the press of the exaustive history of Napoleon's Russian campaign, on which Commandant Margueron, of the historical section of the French General Staff, is at work.—"L'Espagne, Cuba et les Etats-Unis," by M. Charles Benoist, a well-known French publicist, will be published this week. M. Benoist, in the course of a recent mission to Spain on behalf of the "Revue Deux Mondes," was in personal communication with all the more prominent Spainish politicians, and more especially with the late M. Canovas del Castillo.—M. J. B. Marcaggi, a distinguished Corsican man of letters, has collected the dialect songs of his country, and is about to publish them, accompanied by French translations.—Many years have elapsed since M. Georges Darien published "Biribi," a militar novel dealing with the Algerian "Compagnies de Discipline," that aroused a great sensation at the time of its appearance. M. Darien, who has been living in London, seemed to have abandoned literature, but he is about to publish a new novel, "Le Voleur."—The next volume to appear in the "Collection Parisienne" will be "Ames d'Automne," by Jean Lorrain, with illustration by Heidbrinck.

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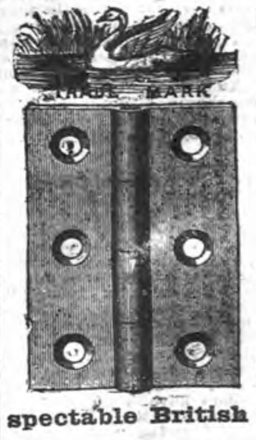

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